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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Easter Comes to Eager World

Nations Retrace 1900 Years

And Those That Listen, Hear

Britain Sees MacDonald Sail

Japan Will Wire Manchuria

Spain Observes Second Year

CHRISTENDOM pauses in unusual hush to observe the nineteen hundredth anniversary of Jesus Christ's arising from the dead. From Easter-bedecked altar in church or home it seems, this year, but nineteen steps back to those events that shook an only slightly comprehending world. In Jerusalem in 33 A. D. men with difficulty threw off the awe of Calvary and the Resurrection; some of them to scoff; others to acclaim the unequaled news of life continuous, without end. Today at Easter some still scoff. But others companion as not before with life continuous, without end, their knowing faith enriched by 1900 steadfast years. For those who feel themselves at one with Life, the throbbing world fades for the moment in the background of its somber day—Easter comforts, reassures the weary hearts of men.

¶ Jerusalem and Bethlehem overflow this year with Easter visitors from many lands. From these two supreme vantage points, perhaps, men may most clearly contemplate the nations stirring among the grave clothes of their yesterdays. Tragedy sublime has struck. Dead customs, dead laws, dead currencies, dead governments lie all about. But the nations and their nationals are not dead. They wail; they mourn the passing of the petty things they so much loved. Yet above them shines the sun, and in their ears is the Easter call of life resurgent; Life pleading, urging them to lift their eyes and lose their tears in beholding the vaster riches of a resurrecting day—Easter's implications reverse the black woes holding the nations in their shadowy, feeble grasp.

¶ Easter of the nineteen hundredth year has sure message for individuals who have sharpened their hearing on bewilderments and grief. Material tragedy has enfolded them. Gone are the old accustomed things by which they braced their private fortunes and themselves. Failed are incomes, failed are hopes; friends, even, seem remote and strange. In the midst of life we are in death, a perishing order pleads. But Easter echoes, "Let the dead bury their dead." It brings the word that only things outworn have vanished; that the outgrown must yield place unto the new. Easter is that stilly voice that works the miracle of hope in individual consciousness—Each, sloughing off his own dead self, it says, is in the midst of life triumphant, without end.

¶ James Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Britain, sails on the Berengaria for the United States. By the staff he brings with him it is clear how fully he plans to go into political, economic and commercial questions. The United States admires the Prime Minister. But the United States will be only one of many nations which will lend ear and eye as often as the British statesman visits the President. The world is expecting something important—It expects these two outstanding figures to slash down the obscuring brambles and point the way.

¶ Japan moves to set up a monopoly of telegraph and telephone in Manchuria. It joins with its puppet state of Manchoukuo in subscribing funds. Present facilities will be consolidated and new ones extended rapidly. Protest from other governments against the monopoly as infringing their rights of equal opportunities is anticipated. Japan has two purposes in view—Tokyo admits that in this case commercial advantage and military strategy go hand in hand.

¶ Spain holds festival celebration of its second anniversary as a Republic. Gay parades move through the streets of Madrid, Barcelona, Seville and other cities. Troops have little to do except march; airplanes sailing overhead have no need to shower anything but confetti. The anniversary, occurring on Good Friday, the Government postpones public observance one day. President Alcala Zamora, as one feature of the celebration, opens eight great, modern public schools in Madrid—Spain takes leading place among forward-looking republics of the world.

¶ The United States may soon be mailing local letters under a two-cent postage stamp. A White House conference adopts Postmaster-General Farley's recommendation that the former rate be tried once more, and a measure providing for it by giving the President power to lower or increase postal rates until July 1, 1934, will be introduced in Congress at once. The two-cent rate will cover only letters to be delivered within the city or post office district wherein they are mailed. But this, strange to say, may bring in more money than the three-cent rate—And then all domestic letters will get the cheaper ride.

Town Cuts Election To Cut Down Expense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Georgetown, Colo.

ONCE the citizens of this historic mining town regarded election day as an event second to none. From miles around hob-nailed miners strode in to cast their votes and celebrate victories and defeats alike.

There will be no election day in Georgetown this year. The citizens decided at a recent mass meeting to hold over the old officers for another year, thus saving the expense of an election.

Daniels Arrives In Mexico City As Ambassador

Easing of Tariff Barriers Awaited by America's Southern Neighbor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, April 15—The arrival of Mr. Josepheus Daniels, new Ambassador of the United States to Mexico, held the spotlight of public interest here today. His train arrived at 10:45 a. m., and the reception at the railroad station was without incident.

Eager—as Mexico always is—to know the man as an individual, the neighbor of the United States to the South was wondering at the same time what his ambassadorship would bring in the field of relations between the two countries.

Coupled with curiosity about whether this new representative of the American people would be "simpatico," that is, with the warmth and human understanding that Latins like, or "seco," of typical Yankee frigidity, was the more profound conjecture—will the new Ambassador be able to keep the train of international relations on the friendly track it has taken during the terms of the Dwight Morrow and J. Reuben Clark?

During the terms of Morrow and Clark, Mexico's attitude toward the United States and Americans has become modified. The hostile note which appeared in all public prints prior to the Obregon administration has gradually been toned down. All manifestations of friendliness between the two countries—such as President Roosevelt's invitation to Mexico to participate in the economic conversations at Washington—are occasions for large headlines in the newspapers.

Several big problems involving relations of the two countries will probably find solution during the time Mr. Daniels is Ambassador. As important as any is the perennial boundary conflict along the Rio Grande. Preliminary memoranda for a new treaty which will settle the more vexing phases of this dispute, have already been drawn up, and will probably blossom out in a treaty before long.

Some definite conclusions on the Chamizal and Cordoba Island conflict are expected in this covenant, which will be a sequel to the treaty recently entered into between the countries for straightening of the Rio Grande to Box Canyon. Actual engineering work on this project, to be carried out in coöperation between the two governments, will be started, it is forecast, within the next year or two.

A general loosening up of tariff restrictions is looked forward to by Mexico as a stimulus to closer connections of the two peoples.

The American colony went ahead today with elaborate preparations for a welcome banquet in honor of the new Ambassador—the traditional introduction to his "constituents."

Train Wreck Plotted

MEXICO CITY, April 15 (AP)—Police disclosed today that an attempt had been made yesterday to wreck the train on which Mr. Josephus Daniels, the new United States Ambassador, is on the way to this capital. The plot was discovered in time and the train, although delayed two hours, was not damaged.

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Things Present

There is another side to the picture of Germany under Hitler. Read the extracts from letters to the Monitor from readers in Germany, who take exception to some of the news reports. Editorial page. (Note, too, the third editorial.)

"Mary the Mother" is a timely offering on the Home Forum page.

"Our Living Language" series on the Progress in Education page deals with more word associations.

World news of the week is summarized on the weekly news map on the inside back page. Many schools, we hear, are clipping this feature for their bulletin boards.

And Things to Come

Monday's article in the "All Aboard, America" series will discuss what is being done to improve waterways.

Monday brings the Children's page, the News of Art, Music, and Theaters page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and more Hymnal Notes.

Demand for Greater Speed Has Done Much to Develop Transport to Modern Pace

And the End Is Not Yet—Imagination Drives One to 300 Miles an Hour, but Designers Stop Under 150—Seek Also Lower Freight Rates

All Aboard, America—*Twelfth of 18 Articles*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Imagination has a magnificent disregard for engineering. It fairly leaps at the thought of how one's grandchildren may travel up and down the world some day.

It likes to paint vivid pictures of slender, streamlined torpedo-trains, streaking into the sunset at 300 miles an hour, with infallible automatic control guarding its hurtling flight; milady in overstuffed cushions writing a letter in undistorted characters, and a plate of soup in the diner, calm as a millpond. Or perhaps a swallow of water a mile long.

But, hold on a moment! When Stevenson's rocket first reached 30 miles an hour, imagination led people openly to predict regular speeds of 100 miles an hour. That was in 1830, and there is not a train in the world on such a schedule, yet.

There is a reason why it took the pick of Il Duce's highly trained air force to set the world's airplane record at 426 miles an hour over Lake Garda, last Monday. There is a reason why Sir Malcolm Campbell discarded his tires as useless after they burned over the Daytona sands at the world's record of 272 miles an hour. Why his radiator was filled with ice, to run a mere mile, and why he took two miles to check his headlong rush. Speed is no child's play.

How many persons know, for instance, that if the present type of railroad tracks were banked on the curves steeply enough to allow for a speed of 150 miles an hour, a slow freight train would probably topple off into the ditch? Or that engineers have not yet developed brakes which can stop a train at that speed, within a safe distance?

"Do be reasonable," the railroads plead, "when you read of rail-zeppelins and great speeds. Don't expect technical impossibilities. And remember that our pocketbooks are a little lean right now, because you have got tangled up in a depression, and people are not buying very much for us to fill our cars with."

Very well then. Let the discussion be reasonable, and consider for a

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Berlin Protests British Comment On Jewish Issue

London Ambassador Told to State Case Plainly at Foreign Office

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 15—The German Ambassador to Great Britain, Dr. Leopold von Hoesch, has been instructed to lodge an energetic protest to the Foreign Office against the debate in the House of Commons Thursday, the Monitor is officially informed.

Most papers here comment editorially today on the indignant comments from Germany at what was said in Commons, particularly by Mr. Winston Churchill and Sir Austen Chamberlain, about the treatment of Jews in Germany.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung accuses Sir Austen of "monstrous impudence," while the Boersen Zeitung writes of his "unexampled cynicism." Even the Vossische Zeitung, while hoping that the anti-German attitude revealed in the debate will "subside as quickly as it arose," nevertheless complains of the "lack of understanding" shown by the speakers.

In connection with these remarks the British press calls attention to the complete unanimity which characterized the Commons debate. The fact that the Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, associated himself on behalf of the Government with what was said is also commented upon approvingly. Typical of the British press attitude is the Herald's statement that no one here "would think of placing any minority, whether Poles, Jews or what-not, under the heel of Hitler and Goering and their like."

Sir John's statement on Thursday that the Government was relating regulations so as to enable a number of German Jews to enter Palestine was received with cheers.

Detroit to Provide No Funds for Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., April 15—Funds for the 50,000 needy families here must come from other than municipal sources, according to the dictum of the Common Council.

The 1933-34 budget, approved by that body, contains practically no provisions for relief. Detroit has gone out of the welfare business, except that it will retain its million-dollar department to dispense whatever funds a generous state and nation contributes.

What was referred to by Councilman John Hall as the best advertised welfare department in America, was the vehicle on which Mr. Frank Murphy rode from comparative obscurity to the Mayor's chair and thence to the Governorship of the Philippine Islands, in scarcely more than three years.

Bolan Named Head Of New York Police

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Deputy Chief Inspector James S. Bolan today was appointed police commissioner to succeed Mr. Edward P. Mulrooney, who resigned to head the State's Beer and Wine Control Board.

Daladier Budget Approved

PARIS, April 15 (AP)—Premier Daladier's authority was strengthened yesterday by Socialist approval of the 1933 budget. Except in 1925 the Socialists always have abstained from voting favorably on budgets because of their opposition to military credits.

Austria Launches Banking Program To Stabilize Credit

Dictators Give Command Bringing Government Aid to Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA — Austria's nonparliamentary government is using its newly assumed dictatorial powers in devising measures to improve the economic situation and reduce unemployment.

One fundamental reform has been its intervention in the banking world, for the purpose of saving shaky credit institutions. It is placing an emergency fund of $26,000,000 at their disposal and at the same time is enforcing a drastic reduction in expenditures, which will affect directors as well as clerks.

Collective bargaining is to cease and all employees will be forced to accept the salaries fixed by the state. No bank director will be allowed to receive more than $500 a month, while pensions will not exceed $100 monthly. Economies effected by this measure, which is to be applied by a state banking commission with wide powers, will amount to about 30 per cent of the total expenditure now made for personnel.

The capital of most banks is to be reduced by from 30 per cent to 60 per cent and thus brought nearer to reality.

A six-year plan for providing work for about 36,000 people is also being evolved. It consists of projects for reclaiming 500,000 acres of farm land, for erecting several large new water power installations and for equipping 425 miles of railroad with electric power.

A sum of $100,000,000 which is needed for these extensive works is to come from the unemployment insurance fund and, it is anticipated, from private capital. Profits are assured, it is stated, as the state will be able to use additional electric power in place of coal, while the regulations enforcing consumption of home agricultural products will help crops from reclaimed land to find a market.

Frame-Up Plot Laid to Russians In British Case

Monkhouse Amazes Court at Moscow by Vigor of His Allegations

MOSCOW, April 15 (AP)—Allan Monkhouse, chief of the six British engineers on trial here on charges of espionage, sabotage and bribery, dramatically protested to the Soviet Court today that the whole trial was "a frame-up against the Metropolitan-Vickers Company engineers based on evidence of terrorized prisoners."

"I know from my own experience when I was arrested and subjected to 18 hours' continuous examination—" he continued. But at that point he was interrupted by Presiding Judge Vassili Ulrich. The judge ruled Monkhouse, who spoke in English, had no right to make the declaration at this time.

Catching the prosecution and court entirely off guard, Monkhouse arose in the prisoners' dock and, in Russian, requested permission to make a statement.

Judge Ulrich nodded assent. Monkhouse stepped before the judge's table. He declared he wished to speak in English. Judge Ulrich at first objected on grounds that the defendant spoke excellent Russian, but finally consented at Monkhouse's insistence.

Judge Defers Declaration

Then, speaking through the official interpreter, Monkhouse referred specifically to last night's testimony of L. A. Sukoruchkin, which accused L. C. Thornton, one of the British defendants, of plotting to paralyze Russian industries and government activities in event of war. He also referred to the testimony of "other Soviet citizens."

He got only as far as the words "terrorized prisoners" when Judge Ulrich interrupted in Russian.

"But Sukoruchkin did not mention you in his testimony," the judge said.

Monkhouse replied: "As I understand the law, I have a right to make a declaration here on this evidence."

Judge Ulrich rejoined: "Declarations are not permitted and you may say everything you wish in your last speech," evidently referring to the questioning the court gives every prisoner just before the verdict is announced as to whether they wish to say anything further.

Monkhouse, however, continued in English: "I know from my own experience when I was arrested and subjected to 18 hours continuous examination—"

Judge Ulrich interrupted with: "I cannot permit you to make a state-

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Curley Nomination To Poland Is Taken Back by Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt formally withdrew from the Senate today the nomination of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston as Ambassador to Poland.

Mayor Curley requested the President yesterday to withdraw his name because he felt it was his responsibility to remain at his post as Mayor of Boston until the expiration of his term.

The action of the three-time Boston Mayor, while not unexpected among his friends, came as a surprise to the Administration and in announcing Mr. Curley's decision President Roosevelt expressed deep regret.

Mayor Curley denied persistent reports that he was dissatisfied with the post finally offered him, and in a brief statement said the appointment was "an honor for which I shall be eternally grateful."

"There has been a demand, both in the press and from the public, that I remain at home," Mr. Curley said, "and I feel my first responsibility is to the citizenry that has kept me in public office for more than a third of a century."

Gloucester Smack Full of Skippers To Ask Roosevelt to Save Fish Trade

GLOUCESTER, Mass., April 15 (AP)—New England fishermen who claim they are facing economic disaster will sail next week for Washington to ask President Roosevelt to save the industry.

A deelgation of weather-beaten fishermen, representing Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and probably other eastern seaboard states, will shove off on the schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, famous as Gloucester's representative in international fishermen's races with Canada, to lay their case before the President.

The Thebaud will have as her skipper Capt. Ben Pine, who sailed her once to victory and once to defeat in contests with the Canadian sailing champion, Bluenose, Capt. Angus Walters, of Lunenburg, N. S. The Thebaud is just in from the banks, scarred by a winter's buffeting of north Atlantic gales and storms, but time will not be taken to dress her up with new canvas and paint. When she appears in the Potomac in her winter rig, she will be a far cry from the saucy schooner that gladdened the eyes of thousands during international contests.

Reports that Canada intended to seek lifting of the duty on fish in return for favors in other directions are largely responsible for apprehension among the fishermen, most of whose vessels already are heavily in debt. They also hope Congress may be induced to permit fishermen to share in some of the assistance which has been granted farmers.

The fishermen also have been encouraged in their determination to bring their plight before the President by the fact that Mr. Roosevelt, himself an ardent yachtsman, intends this summer to sail a small schooner along the Maine and Massachusetts coasts.

Among the old New England fishing ports which are supporting the trip to Washington are Boothbay and Portland, Maine; New Bedford, Provincetown, Nantucket, Boston and Gloucester, Mass., and Newport, R. I. Gloucester has been advised that the fishermen of the south shore, Cape May, N. J., Phoebus and Norfolk, Va., and other ports would support the delegation aboard the Thebaud.

The Master Mariners Association of Gloucester originally intended to send two or three delegates by rail to call upon the President, but when it became apparent many other fishing ports wished to send delegates it was decided by the association that the most practical form of transportation was to send a fishing vessel. As each port sending representatives has designated fishing captains, the Thebaud's crew probably will be composed entirely of skippers.

Senate Confirms Robert

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—The Senate confirmed the nomination of Mr. L. K. Robert Jr., of Georgia, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, April 13.

Inflation Issue in Foreground As Roosevelt Plans Progress

Program for Putting Men, Money and Factories at Work Again Brings to Front the Question of Normalizing the Dollar

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 15—Plans for what President Roosevelt objects to calling inflation, but which specifically means getting more money, men and industries at work, are making rapid progress.

Evidence that the program, centering in its fiscal features around great bond issues to pay for the expansion, is definitely under way came today when the Federal Government made no move to refund the Fourth Liberty Loan 4½ per cent bonds. Today was the last day on which the required six months' notice could be given. Therefore it is assumed in financial circles that the Treasury contemplates heavy additional borrowing, undoubtedly in the form of bond issues to finance the emergency program.

Whether this expansion in spending will be matched by a currency inflation, by making the government bonds legal backing for an issue of new money, is still undetermined. An amendment to the Glass-Steagall bill to that effect is still pending in Congress. Currency inflation hangs in the balance, with powerful support backing the idea almost preponderantly in Congress, but with President Roosevelt, Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury and other cautions financial leaders unwilling as yet to say the word.

The latest wholesale commodity price figure from the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that the 1926 dollar will today purchase $1.67 worth of goods. In this simple fact is contained the reason for much of the agitation in Congress for inflation; much of the domestic financial and economic uncertainty, and much of the concern abroad that the "dollar will be devalued."

The present situation in Congress, in which inflation agitation is constantly heard, can only be understood in the light of this statistical record. The bureau compiles its weekly index on the basis of 784 separate commodities. The purchasing power of a dollar bill in the "normal" year 1926 is taken as the base. On April 8, the average for all commodities was 60.1.

Commodities are classified by groups, and examination shows the peculiar hardship which the farmer has suffered. For example, 43 cents today will buy farm products that cost a dollar in 1926. This is a decline much more drastic than even that of the general commodity level. Metals and metal products have

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New Meaning Set To 'Reforestation' Since Work Began

Not Just Replanting but Aiding Young Trees in Natural State

By JOHN D. GUTHRIE
United States Forest Service
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — "Reforestation" has moved into the nation's capital with President Roosevelt bringing with it the other members of its family, "afforestation" and "deforestation." The President introduced the family to Congress. Since then its prestige has grown in political circles to the point which calls for its formal introduction to the public with whom it now has only a passing acquaintance.

To the forester "reforestation" is a word with a definite meaning. As a technical word, it means the restoring of an area to forest, either by artificial or natural means. That is, either the growing and setting out of young forest trees or seedlings on land which once had forests; or the slow or gradual restocking with forest by nature of land once forested. That is the correct or technical meaning. Likewise, "afforestation" means the planting of a forest on land which has not previously bor › forest. "Deforestation" means the destruction or removal of forest from land with no conscious effort to restock the land.

Of late, however, the word "reforestation" has come to be popularly used to cover a much wider field. In this loose or popular sense, it has come to mean almost any method, means, or system whereby forest land is improved, developed, or protected, whether the land is cut over or is now bearing mature timber.

For example—a system of fire lines or trails, or protection roads, the felling of snags or dead standing trees for fire protection, the thinning out of too dense tree growth, or even a law to encourage the holding and protection of cut-over lands for future tree crops, have all come to be referred to as "reforestation" measures. Oregon's forest law of 1929 applying a tax on cut-over lands is popularly called a "reforestation" act. This broad meaning is the one used in the recent act of Congress to assist in the relief of unemployment.

Foresters in the Pacific Northwest are very frequently asked "What is being done in reforestation?" or "Why doesn't the Government do more reforestation?" Their answers, based on their understanding of the word, are usually that here in the region west of the Cascade Range, with the heavy rainfall, mild climate and long growing season, natural reforestation can best be depended on, provided fires are kept out or controlled.

They will also tell you that except for those lands which have been burned and reburned, with no seed trees left, little if any artificial reforestation is practicable or necessary, due to the heavy cost. Therefore, there has been relatively little artificial reforestation done by the Federal Government in Oregon and Washington.

Some 25,000 acres have been artificially reforested or planted to seedlings by the United States Forest Service in the Pacific Northwest. This has been done on lands which would never otherwise have come back to forest. On the other hand, foresters can point to millions of acres of either cut-over or burned lands where young forest trees are coming in by natural reforestation.

In some of the eastern, northeastern and southern states, artificial reforestation or forest planting has been carried on upon a large scale by the state forest departments. Such planting has been done on cut-over or burned or denuded lands, which for the most part previously carried only brush or scrub-growth; planting of young trees, therefore, will eventually restore such lands to forest productivity, will help in regulating stream flow, and also serve as cover for game animals and game birds.

Manchu Monopoly Gives Big Setback To Trade Equality

Japan's Monopoly Hold on Telephones Has Strategic Purpose

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, April 15—A Government communiqué states that Gen. Nobuyoski Muto, Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo, and Mr. Hsieh Chien-shih, Manchoukuo Foreign Minister, signed an agreement March 26 for the purpose of establishing an electrical communication company as a Japanese-Manchoukuo joint concern. Both governments are subscribing to the capital of the projected company by contributing the means of electrical communications belonging to them in the Kwantung leased territory, the South Manchuria Railway zone and other regions of Manchoukuo, the remaining capital being subscribed by the public.

The agreement is interpreted to mean that a Manchurian telegraph and telephonic monopoly will immediately be formed similar to the communications monopoly in Japan.

It is understood that ratifications of the agreement will be exchanged shortly, after which a new company will be formed immediately, consolidating all Manchurian electrical communications.

While the formation of the monopoly may be interpreted in some places as infringing the idea of equal opportunity, from a practical viewpoint it is highly desirable.

Manchurian electric communications have always been unsatisfactory, except where they are under Japanese control, as in the Kwantung territory and the railway zone. Foreign telegrams from Harbin, for example, are often delayed as much as 24 hours before dispatching. It is assumed that the new company will be under the direction of competent Japanese experts and coöperate closely with the Japanese Ministry of Communications, so that a satisfactory service ought to be operating throughout Manchuria within a few months. The Government's communiqué frankly admits that the formation of the monopoly has strategic reasons, asserting that any state's electrical communications are "closely bound up with national defense and maintenance of peace and order."

Akron Investigation Off Till Next Week

LAKEHURST, N. J., April 15 (AP)—The navy court of inquiry investigating the destruction of the Akron and the subsequent loss of the blimp J-3, adjourned today, closing its study of the Lakehurst phase of the twin disasters.

Judge Advocate Ralph G. Pennoyer announced as court closed that the J-3 inquiry was officially terminated. The court will study the evidence, he said, and report its decision to the Secretary of the Navy.

The court will resume its study of the Akron crash at the Washington Navy Yard, Tuesday. Bureau of Aeronautics officers and officials of the Goodyear-Zeppelin Company, manufacturers of the Akron, are to testify when the court resumes.

Luce Named to Clark Board

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—Speaker Henry T. Rainey has appointed Representative Robert Luce of Waltham, Mass., Republican member of the House since 1919, as a member of the George Rogers Clark Sesquicentennial Commission to fill the vacany caused by the passing of Mr. Will R. Wood of Indiana. The commission has supervision of the national memorial to the Virginian explorer of the Northwest which is being erected at Vincennes, Ind.

Staff of Experts Leaves Britain For U. S. Talks

MacDonald to Have Advice of Foreign Policy and Economic Experts

Shows Parley's Scope

Men Versed in Disarmament, War Debts and Currency on Way to Conferences

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 15—In the dual capacity of chairman of the World Economic Conference and Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald left here today to embark in the Berengaria for the United States.

How wide is the range of subjects he hopes to broach with President Roosevelt is evident from the list of permanent officials who are accompanying him.

They include Sir Robert Vansittart, Permanent Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, chief economic adviser to Government, and Mr. A. E. Overton, of the commercial relations and treaties department at the Board of Trade. Finally there is Mr. J. A. Barlow, principal private secretary to the Prime Minister.

Thus the whole gamut from the political aspects of disarmament to objects proposed in the four-power pact, and from war debts to restoration of the gold standard can be discussed if time and joint inclinations of President Roosevelt and Mr. MacDonald permit.

Attended Major Conferences

Sir Robert Vansittart—known in Foreign Office circles as "Van"—has played a leading rôle in the development of British foreign policy for the past five years. He it was, report says, who devised the plan which led Mr. MacDonald to Geneva and Rome last month and brought Italy back from the policy of playing on the martial chords of the revisionist aims of Germany, Hungary and Bulgaria to a policy of which the keynote is to subordinate revision to maintenance of peace.

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross was Britain's chief financial adviser at the Hague Reparations Conference. He was chairman of the international committee on inter-governmental debts in 1931 and one of those chiefly responsible for the Lausanne reparations agreement. He has at his fingertips the intimate relationship between the gold standard and the war debt issue, between shackled international trade and unstable exchanges, between the uneven distribution of gold among the trading countries of the world and the movement of capital affrighted by untoward economic conditions.

The background of Mr. Overton's experience is seen in events in London in the past few weeks which culminated Wednesday in signing a trade agreement between England and Germany, at long last inaugurating a downward movement in tariffs. Belgium and Holland tried to do this in the treaty of Ouchy signed at the time of the Lausanne Conference last year.

But the Ouchy treaty was never ratified, owing to the protests of other countries. It conflicted with the most-favored-nation treatment in the Anglo-German treaty, not yet made public.

But the Monitor is informed that it means that Britain, through the most-favored-nation clause included in all British commercial treaties except two, must reduce customs duties not only for Germany, but all other countries.

Tariff Precedent Seen

Though, it is true, it only covers a few items in which Germany is particularly interested, it is, nevertheless, hailed as a significant precedent. And it shows that President Roosevelt's insistence on the need for tariff cuts will fall on sympathetic ears.

Besides the treaty with Germany Mr. Overton has been busy on similar treaties with Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Argentina, each designed to increase trade instead of restricting it as has generally been done for the past five years. The Denmark treaty, already initialed, will be signed in a few days. The rest are stated to be practically settled. Negotiations with Poland are understood to be well under way.

Mr. MacDonald sailed today with the good wishes of the whole nation, irrespective of party. Sir Walter Layton, editor of the Economist, who happens also to be going to the United States on the Berengaria to fulfill a long-standing lecture engagement, says in the News Chronicle today: "The whole program of world recovery hinges on the Washington talks." He adds: "Almost equally important is the internal policy of the United States. Until order is brought out of the chaos of the American banking system it will be impossible to rebuild an efficient international monetary system."

Wisconsin Removes Blue Law

MADISON, Wis., April 15 (AP)—Wisconsin officially erased from its state books yesterday an 84 year-old blue law which prohibited sports, entertainment, and dancing on Sunday. A repealer, passed by the Legislature, was signed by Gov. A. G. Schmedeman just a year after the voters had demanded in a referendum that the law be eradicated.

Plan Is Outlined For Extension Of Woodland Trails

Existing Massachusetts System to Link Up on National Scale

Extension of existing hiking trails and bridle paths to link Massachusetts forested areas into a statewide recreational chain is to be undertaken by the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, in cooperation with other outdoor organizations, under a plan adopted yesterday at a preliminary trails conference here.

As lack of suitable roads in the past has hindered development of many cities, lack of open trails in many areas has barred usage of magnificent forest tracts for outdoor recreation, thus preventing Massachusetts from gaining a larger share of the tourist dollar, according to Mr. Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the association, who called the meeting.

The plan adopted consists of mapping out the existing trails throughout Massachusetts and, from this nucleus, plotting out other paths which will bring various state forests and parks, city and town forests, bird sanctuaries and private wooded areas into the great recreational chain.

As the plan calls for ski trails and canoe runs, in addition to hiking and riding paths, enthusiastic response is expected from all quarters.

For horse trails, it was proposed that old abandoned roads, of which there are many, be taken over. The chief advocate of the bridle path system was Mr. Charles A. Newhall of the Appalachian Mountain Club, who said these paths would be a source of revenue for many backwoods farmers who would board the riders and care for the horses.

Mr. Newhall pointed to the 700-mile Vermont horse trail system as an example of what can be done along this line. He added that the association needs the support of horsemen to insure the success of the entire plan.

The hiking trail system undoubtedly will be developed along the lines of the Connecticut Forest and Park Association's project, under which more than 200 miles of path have been constructed. Here the planning work is centralized under a trails committee, with various local communities carrying out the actual construction. In Massachusetts it is felt that the trail cutting will be done by local clubs, after the entire plan is worked out by a central committee which will be appointed soon.

The Massachusetts project actually started through the work accomplished in Connecticut. Discussions concerning a unified Massachusetts plan modeled on the Connecticut project was held last year at the New England Trail Conference. As a result, the Massachusetts organization was approached to undertake the project. Up to this time Massachusetts trails have been built by scattered organizations, which has resulted in duplication of effort.

Present at the conference were: Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Newhall, Mr. Laurence B. Fletcher, trustee of public reservations; Mr. Myron H. Avery, chairman of the board of managers, Appalachian Trail Conference; Mr. John S. Ames, president of the association; Mr. George E. Story, of the Worcester Chapter, Green Mountain Club; Mr. Fred H. Tucker, a director of the association; Mr. Allen Chamberlain of the Appalachian Mountain Club; Mr. Payson T. Newton, Berkshire Chapter, A. M. C., and Mr. Harlan P. Kelsey, former member, South Appalachians National Park Commission.

Minimum Wage Law Strengthened by House

Strengthening the provisions of the state minimum wage law, the House of Representatives, yesterday, passed to be engrossed a measure sponsored by the Minimum Wage Commission. The House also passed to a third reading the measure which would provide an investigation of the advisability of assisting war veterans to obtain farms and homes.

Adverse committee reports were accepted on proposals to subject to taxation all personal property and foreign corporations and to construct a highway in Lawrence and footbridges over the Boston & Maine Railroad tracks in Medford and Somerville.

Employees to Buy Closed Great Falls Bleachery

NASHUA, N. H., April 15 (AP) — Mr. Robert Amory, treasurer of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, today said negotiations had been practically completed for the sale of the Great Falls Bleachery and Dye Works at Somersworth to a group of former employees of the plant, headed by Mr. H. O. Jackson.

The Great Falls plant closed last fall, when the Nashua company bought out the Dwight Mills concern, which was operating the plant, and moved most of the equipment to Nashua. The employees who were thrown out of work banded together and negotiated for the purchase.

Coming to Fine Arts

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FE ALF
Who Will Give a Dance Recital Next Monday Evening.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

"Of Thee I Sing,", the Pulitzer Prize musical play which was first produced in Boston a year and a half ago, opens a return engagement at the Shubert tonight.

At the Fine Arts, beginning today, the German film, "Ich Will Nicht Wissen Wer Du Bist" (Don't Tell Me Who You Are) will be shown for the first time in Boston. Monday, at 9 p. m., Miss Fe Alf, New York associate of Mr. Hans Wiener, will give a dance recital. The usual German lesson will be given next Thursday at 9 p. m.

The Teatro dei Piccoli closes its supplementary engagement at the Plymouth tonight.

The Copley reopens today with the musical comedy, "No, No, Nanette."

The Abbey Theater Players from Dublin open a three weeks' engagement at the Hollis Monday evening with Arthur Shiels's comedy, "The New Gossoon," to be played for the first time in Boston. Other pieces in the repertory for the first week are "The Playboy of the Western World" and "Shadow of the Glen," Tuesday evening; "Juno and the Paycock," Wednesday afternoon and Saturday evening; "The Far-Off Hills," Wednesday and Friday evenings; "The White-Headed Boy" and "Spreading the News," Thursday evening.

"Blossom Time," the operetta based on Schubert's melodies, will be revived at the Majestic, beginning Monday evening.

Mr. Burton Holmes and Mr. Julian Bryan will give a travel talk on "Russia as It Was and as It Is," at Symphony Hall next Friday evening.

Mr. George M. Cohan will return to the Colonial April 24 for an additional week with his comedy, "Pigeons and People."

W. Somerset Maugham's adaptation of Luigi Chiarelli's play "The Mask and the Face," will have its world première at the Colonial Theater, May 1, with Miss Judith Anderson in the principal rôle. The engagement is for one week.

Mount Holyoke Selects Coöperative Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., April 15—Chosen from a large number of applicants on the basis of their record as deserving students and active members of the college community, 44 members of the present junior, sophomore and freshman classes at Mount Holyoke have received notification this week of their acceptance as coöperative students for the academic year 1933-34. Fifteen places in the three campus houses which are to be operated on a coöperative basis will be reserved for entering students.

The addition of a new coöperative unit next year is due not only to the desire of the administration to extend opportunities for self-help to a larger number of students, but also to the success of Bryon Smith House and Hitchcock House where the undergraduates undertake all housekeeping duties, except cooking and rough cleaning, in return for a reduction in fees of $200 a year.

Judge Lowell Confirms Report in Trust Cases

Judge James A. Lowell of the Federal District Court yesterday confirmed the master's report in the United Investment Assurance Trust and the Founders' Securities Trust case, assessing seven Boston business and professional men, officers of the trusts, $2,000,000 for alleged losses to investors. The master was Mr. George R. Farnham. The firms obtained $2,000,000 from investors before going into receivers hands.

Mr. Farnham ruled that Stephen J. Richards of Needham owed the United Investment Assurance Trust $490,501 and the Founders' Securities Trust $161,063, and that Charles E. Seager of Brookline owed the first $490,501 and the latter $157,788. In behalf of the United Investment Assurance Trust, Lothrop Stoddard of Brookline is assessed $180,820; Edward F. Robinson of Needham, $394,166; Horace E. Hildreth of Cambridge, $300,000; Stanley R. Miller of Brookline, $180,820; Stephen R. Casey of Cambridge, $52,923, and the Banca Commerciale Italian Trust Company of Boston, $26,435. The case is expected to be carried to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Hollywood Players Go Back to Full Pay

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., April 15 (AP)—Last March 6 at the beginning of the bank holiday film players voluntered to donate a portion of their salaries, ranging down from 50 per cent, for a period of eight weeks.

A week ago Columbia Pictures announced it had resumed full pay effective as of April 3. Yesterday the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences Emergency Committee telegraphed Harry Cohn, president of Columbia, in New York, that an examination of the financial position of his company showed it was entitled to the salary reduction for four more days.

"Forget it," Cohn telegraphed back, or words to that effect.

All major film companies have announced resumption of full salaries except Warner Brothers and Universal.

Illinois to Consider Making Own Cement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15—This State may undertake to manufacture its own cement for highway construction, it was stated here yesterday by Gov. Henry Horner. He mentioned the possibility as a means of breaking up what he charges to be collusion between the cement companies bidding on highway contracts.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with showers and slightly cooler tonight and Sunday; minimum temperature tonight near 36; moderate easterly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Probably rain tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature.

Vermont: Probably rain tonight and Sunday; cooler Sunday and in west portion tonight.

Massachusetts: Probably rain and slightly colder tonight and Sunday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds becoming fresh northeast or east and overcast weather tonight and Sunday; probably occasional rain.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	44	48	Montreal	46	60
Bismarck	36	52	Nantucket	46	52
Boston	52	52	New Orleans	46	72
Buffalo	40	68	New York	46	54
Calgary	32	60	Norfolk, Va.	44	58
Charleston	64	66	North Platte	28	58
Chicago	40	40	Philadelphia	46	58
Cincinnati	50	66	Phoenix, Ariz.	46	78
Denver	36	50	Pittsburgh	52	70
Eastport, Me.	38	46	Portland, Me.	42	42
Hatteras	56	56	Raleigh	48	68
Honolulu, T.H., 7p.m., Apr. 14		80	St. Louis	40	42
		74	St. Paul	32	56
Helena, Mont.	38	66	Salt Lake City	40	58
Huron, S. D.	32	58	San Francisco	48	78
Jacksonville	66	68	Santa Fe, N.M.	40	50
Kansas City	36	48	Seattle	40	50
Key West	78	82	Tampa	68	76
Los Angeles	68	82	Washington	46	64
Memphis	44	60	Wichita, Kan.	32	54
Miami, Fla.	74	78	Williston, N.D.	42	54

A—8 a. m., eastern standard time April 15.
B—Maximum April 14.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:08 p. m., Sunday 3:26 a. m. Height of tides 8.8 feet, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:54 p. m.

Events Tonight

Forty-Seven Club: Meeting, dramatic reading, "walking rehearsal and simple performance," Agassis House, Radcliffe College, 8.

National League of Masonic Clubs, Inc.: Meeting and dinner, Hotel Statler, 7.

University Club: Annual squash dinner, 40 Trinity Place, 6:30.

Theaters

Plymouth—"The Piccoli," 8:30.
Majestic—"The Struggle for a Mother," 8:30.
Tremont—"Mussolini Speaks," 2:30, 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Ich Will Nicht Wissen Wer Du Bist," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
Copley—"No, No, Nanette," 8:30.
Metropolitan—"A Bedtime Story," 11:00 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 7:30, 10:30 p. m.
Shubert—"Of Thee Sing," 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Events Sunday

Easter services in the churches.

Boston Public Library: Talk, "Adventures in Literary Journalism," by Miss Isabelle Wentworth Lawrence, 3:30; recital by Mr. Paul Allen, composer-pianist, with assisting artists, 5; both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

Ford Hall Forum: Discussion, "Should the United States Government Recognize Soviet Russia," by Mr. John Spargo, negative, and Mr. Moissaye J. Olgin, affirmative, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Boston Branch, Hias of America: Mass meeting, prominent speakers and musical program, Mizkan Tefila School Center, Elm Hill Avenue, Roxbury, 1:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Display of easter lilies, Fenway Court, 1 to 4. Open to public (Owing to the flower display, the usual musical program will be omitted).

Copley Methodist Church: Address, "Prohibition, the Pulpit, the Press and Public Opinion," by Mr. Baldwin W. Gause, Exeter and Newbury Streets, 2.

Community Church: Presentation of play, "Reaping the Whirlwind," Symphony Hall, 10:30.

Music

Boston Art Club—Boston Flute Players' Club, 3:30.

Events Monday

Opening of Kesper-Gordon studios, entertainment program, 140 Boylston Street, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Children's Museum of Boston: New England Arts and Crafts exhibit, through May 15; Indian Lore Club meeting, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5, Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Exhibition and sale of dolls' houses, benefit unemployed draftsmen, 280 Dartmouth Street, through April 24.

Chaplains of state institutions: Annual conference, opening session, Church of the New Jerusalem, Bowdoin Street, 11; luncheon meeting, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, noon, followed by business meeting and speaking program.

Greater Boston Federation of Neighborhood Houses: Art and handicraft exhibition, Perkins Hall, 284 Boylston Stret, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m., through April 22.

New England Women's Club: Meeting, talk, "Chinese Gardens," by Miss Grace M. Boynton, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Founders' day celebration, Lee Auditorium, 3.

Concerts to Come

Tuesday afternoon, April 18, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Thursday evening, April 20, in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, final chamber concert of the season by the Chardon String Quartet.

Friday afternoon, April 21, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday evening, April 21, Copley-Plaza, joint concert by Ethel Hutchinson, pianist, and Harriette Price, contralto.

Sunday afternoon, April 23, in Jordan Hall, twenty-second annual concert of the Boston Music School Settlement.

Tuesday evening, April 25, in Jordan Hall, concert by the Jewish Symphony Orchestra, the Jewish Chorus and the Hadasseh Glee Club; S. Braslavsky, conductor.

Thursday evening, April 27, in Jordan Hall, concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph F. Wagner, conductor.

Boston Symphony Brahms Festival

Wednesday evening, April 26, at 8:15: Variations on a Theme by Haydn, Double Concerto for violin and cello (Richard Burgin and Jean Bedetti), Symphony No. 4.

Thursday afternoon, April 27, at 2:30: Clarinet Quintet; songs with pianoforte (Jeannette Vreeland), Liebeslieder Waltzes (mixed chorus), Piano Quartet in G minor.

Thursday evening, April 27 (in Sanders Theater, Cambridge) the "Academic" Overture, the Double Concerto, Symphony No. 3.

Friday afternoon, April 28, at 2:30: "Tragic" Overture, Pianoforte Concerto No. 1 (Ossip Gabrilowitsch), Symphony No. 2.

Saturday evening, April 29, at 8:15: "Academic" Overture, Pianoforte Concerto No. 3 (Ossip Gabrilowitsch), Symphony No. 1.

Sunday afternoon, April 30, at 3:30: "A German Requiem."

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Modern woodcuts; the Charlotte Beebe Wilbur Collection of English Silver; modern illustrated books. Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art opening April 12.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; and other hours by appointment; music at 3:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 3; closed on national holidays.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Fifteenth and early sixteenth century German prints; recent gifts, purchases and loans, including drawings from the Loeser Collection and Japanese color prints from the Duel Collection; eighteenth century American pictures, silver and furniture. Special exhibition: Water colors by modern American artists. Through April.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Sundays, 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Arts and Crafts of New England, including paper making, Paul Revere pottery, leather, weaving, pewter, brass, copper, china, glass and wood whittling, April 1 through May 15. This exhibition was assembled by coöperation of the Society of Arts and Crafts of Boston.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—Paintings of flowers by 20 artists. No closing date assigned.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Flower studies in water color by Eleanor W. Motley. Through April 30. Animal drawings by the Russian artist, V. Vatagin. Through month of April.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also special exhibition of reproductions of German Gothic and Renaissance drawings. Through April 30.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Etchings by William Meyerowitz, April 10-24.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street—Recent paintings and drawings by Emanuele Romano. (No closing date assigned.)

Goodspeed's Book Shop, Inc., 7 Ashburton Place—Exhibition fine colored facsimiles of drawings by the masters in the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries. Through April.

Copley Society, 250 Commonwealth Avenue—Lanscapes in water color by William Chester Woolner, April 19-31. Open 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4:30 p. m.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street—Arts and handicrafts exhibition. April 17-22 (10 a. m. to 6 p. m.).

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of books (Treasure Room); Better Homes Week exhibit (Exhibition Room); exhibition books illustrative of development of the alphabet, April 10-16.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

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DEBUSSY: Two Nocturnes—RAVEL: "Mother Goose"
STRAVINSKY: "Petrouchka"—SIBELIUS: Symphony No. 2

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, at 2:30—SAT. EVE., APRIL 22, at 8:15, PROGRAM:
MARKEVITCH: "Rebus"—SIBELIUS: Symphony No. 7
TCHAIKOVSKY: Symphony No. 5

SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, at 8:15
HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY
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Exhibition, Monday, April 17, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
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Trains and Trucks Find Coöperation Pays in Long Run

(Continued from Page 1)

bit only those developments which can properly be expected.

Air conditioning comes first. Here imagination is quite within bounds. There is no reason why men cannot expect to eat hot soup and perhaps a planked steak in perfect comfort, while looking out the window at the blistering heat of a desert midday. Or to breathe fresh, clean air, however much dust the engine stirs up. Or to sleep comfortably on the most sweltering summer night. These are most certainly on the way as soon as the money is forthcoming.

Then there is the question of new shoes for the railroad. You know the difference between leather and rubber heeled shoes. Picture, then, the difference between wheels of steel and wheels with pneumatic rubber tires! These tires have been tested out successfully in Europe for some time, and their use is spreading in the United States.

There is a steel flange alongside the rubber tire to keep it on the rails, and a special core eliminates the danger from a sudden deflation of the tires. Tests have shown that rubber tires can take three times as much braking as steel wheels, before skidding. It is obvious how much this will help to solve the problem of braking a train going at high speed.

Speed a Ticklish Thing

This question of high speed is a ticklish one. Railroad men will talk freely of trying to reach 100 miles an hour, and perhaps a little more. But when someone comes to them in great enthusiasm, fresh from reading about airplane records of 300 and even 400 miles an hour, they look bored.

Existing roadbeds, they explain patiently, simply cannot take such speeds. The record for trains of 143 miles an hour was made by the propeller-driven Rail-Zeppelin of the German State Railways in 1931. But this was between Berlin and Hamburg where the track is nearly as straight as a plumb line.

That particular streamlined comet was found to be too fast for the curves on a normal roadbed. So last December, the latest German experiment was announced — the Flying Hamburger. But this electrically driven, Diesel-motored train has significantly a maximum speed of only 100 miles an hour.

The onlooker, then, draws the conclusion that as long as the existing type of roadbed prevails travelers are not likely to see speeds of over 100 miles an hour.

But somehow, the railroad enthusiast cannot leave the subject there. There are other kinds of roadbeds. Some have rails on the sides as well as underneath. Others use overhead suspension.

Suppose, for a moment, that one experimental overhead-suspension line were built between New York City and Philadelphia. Suppose it was equipped with cars of the lightest weight aluminum construction and perfectly streamlined so as to run at a very low power cost, accelerate and brake quickly, and fly along at a speed of perhaps 150 miles an hour.

Nothing to Stop It

Storms, ice, and snow—the enemies of the plane and the bus—wouldn't even slow this train down. It would have automatic control, such as the airplane and bus cannot have. It would start from the center of town instead of from an airport, and it would encounter no traffic congestion to slow it down as the bus does. Some engineers believe that its extreme economy of operation would make possible prices which would undercut even the buses.

In addition to speed, there is one more essential that the planner looks for—more frequent schedules. Why should express trains leave one city for another only once in four hours? Why should the commuter wait an hour and a half if he misses the early-evening train to his suburban home? Because present-day locomotives with their long trains are far too expensive to run more frequently.

The ideal schedule would use small rail-cars, departing as frequently as the subway trains, and that is just what engineers are now working on. Take the recently designed Clark AutoTram, for example. It carries 4 passengers, weighs one-fiftieth as much as a heavy passenger train, costs about 5 per cent as much, runs at a safe cruising speed of 70 miles an hour with automatic control, has eight-wheel hydraulic brakes and conditioned air, and charges the passengers less, it is said, than an intercity bus! What has Mr. Traveler to say to that?

But now to turn to freight for a while. Perhaps you caught a little of the romance of it, if halted at a grade crossing one dark night, you saw a great straining engine come pounding through with the yellow glare from the open fire box reflected on streaming smoke.

Freight Pays the Freight

Freight, as other articles in this series have emphasized, is bread and butter to the railroads. And statisticians with their slide rules and charts, have made some startling revelations, which may end by causing a small revolution in these prosaic movements of the nation's goods.

They have discovered that the freight terminal is a sort of cost-breathing ogre. It seems amazing that nearly three-quarters of the cost of getting a parcel from station to station comes right in the terminals themselves. And only about a quarter of the cost goes into line haul. But those figures are correct, according to studies made by the railroads.

Engineers have performed prodigies with the present heavy equipment in speeding freight over the rails, only to have clerks in the terminals waste as much time notifying the consignee that his freight has arrived, as was required for the entire 500-mile movement.

This seems incredibly inefficient. It arises out of three difficulties. First, the terminal yards and unloading facilities have grown up in the most haphazard fashion, in absurdly cramped quarters. Cars are shuffled through a maze of tracks to this and that unloading platform, stumbling all over each other in the process.

Then the railroads have not yet undertaken to pick up more than a small portion of the freight at the shipper's door, and carry it through to the consignee's door. So the freight car lies idle at the platform until this or that trucking company calls for it, doing exactly what too many cooks are supposed to do to the broth. Meanwhile, the idle car helps to plug up the movement of other cars, and adds its share to the confusion.

On top of this, two or more competing railroads will fight against each other so vigorously for the business that they will build separate terminals. This is discussed in a book, entitled "The American Transportation Problem," recently published by Dr. Harold G. Moulton and his associates of the Brookings Institution.

Example in New York

"The outstanding example is, of course, New York City," the book reads, "where each carrier has acquired land and erected facilities for its exclusive use. The effect is duplicated facilities; in many instances the holding of land beyond reasonable requirements in order to prevent its acquisition by rival carriers; and confusion, delay, and extra costs for the shipper, who must make use of a number of freight houses or piers, when concentration would serve his needs better and relieve congestion of the city's streets."

The means of eliminating most of this waste are outlined rather explicitly in a chapter of the Brookings Institution book in which Mr. Ralph J. Fogg acted as consulting engineer. Its summary reads:

"There are three general ways of bringing bout improvements in railroad terminals. . . . The first calls for more intensive and efficient motorization of terminal areas. It consists mainly of developing a high degree of rail and truck coördination.

Carries Out the First

"The second way is an extension of the first, and includes consolidation and equal interchange of facilities and services of various railroads entering the same terminal center, thus involving complete terminal unification. Besides union freight terminals, the program recognizes the use of the highway and city street as an important part of the terminal set-up. . . .

"The third way is an extension of the second whereby an ideal layout would be created. It calls for a complete rearrangement and redesign of a large part of the present layout. In the case of most large ports and terminals, the expense attached to this method of improvement precludes its consideration at this time, but it may constitute the basis for a comprehensive plan of future development."

In other words, the recipe may be stated: Build new terminals where necessary, out on the edge of cities where there is plenty of room. Induce all railroads to use the same facilities. Then run freight in container cars quickly to the unloading platforms where the railroad-owned trucks are waiting to carry it to its destination.

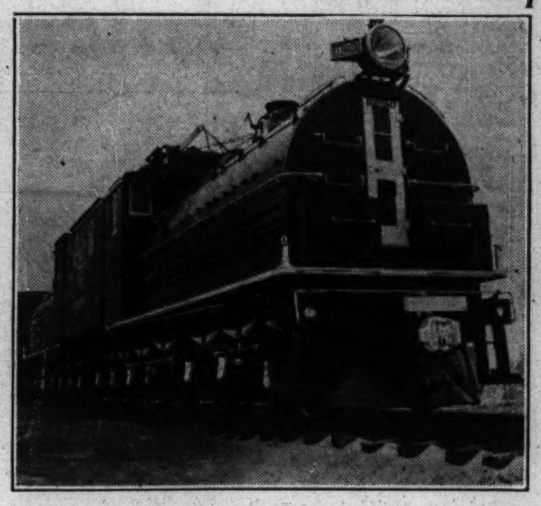
All very simple to outline. But those who set out to do it have a task for Hercules.

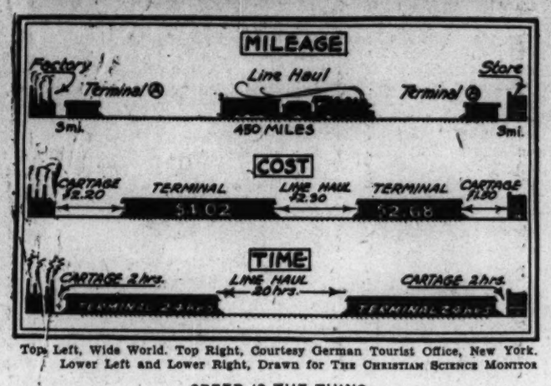
For the railroads will not give up their exclusive facilities as long as these help to coax business away from competition—unless they are compelled to do so by the public. And they have no money now for new terminals and extensive store-door service equipment.

But even many who argue the case of the railroads say that these changes must and will come. The truck, with no antiquated terminals to hamper its swift flight, is stepping on the heels of progress, and forward-looking railroad executives have new brooms in their hands.

So Uncle Sam the traveler, and Uncle Samuel the business man, is waiting only until the index of carloadings climbs up out of the lowlands, to see the red tape fly. And meanwhile, he humors his pioneer imagination by dreaming of all the wonders to come.

Modern Transport 'Steps On It'

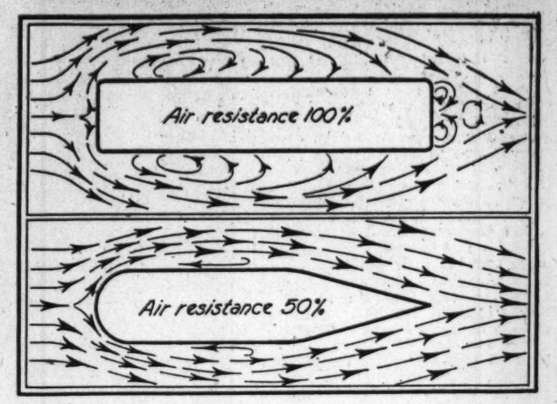




Top Left, Wide World. Top Right, Courtesy German Tourist Office, New York. Lower Left and Lower Right, Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

SPEED IS THE THING

Upper Left: Gearless Electric Locomotive of the Milwaukee Railroad to Be Shown at the Chicago World Fair. It Has 12 Motors, 28 Wheels and Weighs 265 Tons. Upper Right: The "Flying Hamburger" New Streamlined Diesel Motored Train or Articulated Car of the German Railroad. Lower Right: Comparative Distances Between Freight Shipment Points in Terms of Miles, Costs and Time, Showing Disproportionate Terminal Expenses, Taking a Line Haul of 450 Miles as an Example. The Cost Figures Are From "The American Transportation Problem" By the Brookings Institution. The Time Division Is Approximated From Reports of Common Railway Experience. Lower Left: Effects of Streamlining as Applied to a Railway Motorcoach. The Direction of the Currents and Eddies Is Based on Charts by Norman Bel Geddes and Manfred Curry. Builders of the Clark AutoTram Estimate That This Design Requires One-Half the Horsepower of Present Cars at 65 Miles an Hour.



Inflation Issue Again at Front

(Continued from Page 1)

held their price best, with a 77-point index today; house furnishing goods next, at 72; chemicals and drugs, 71.6; building material, 70.4, and hides and leather products, 68.7.

It is the object of the Administration and of Congress to bring these prices back again toward "normal." The index numbers are of course reckoned in terms of dollars, so the converse purpose of Congress is to take action toward reflation—that is to bring down the value of the dollar. The Administration's pending farm bill has the avowed aim of restoring farm price levels to those of 1926. This is the heart of the whole farm relief agitation in Congress today. The farmer incurred debts when the dollar was cheap and now he must pay them when the dollar is dear.

But measures to counteract deflation are being pushed ahead rapidly. A program for vast public works was discussed late yesterday at the White House when Senators Robert F. Wagner, New York, Edward P. Costigan, Colorado, Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin, and Bronson Cutting of New Mexico had a long interview with President Roosevelt. They are the leaders of the inflationary movement.

Leaving the White House they roughly figured that an expansion program might be divided as follows: $2,000,000,000 for general public works; $1,500,000,000 for making the Reconstruction Finance Corporation more flexible to permit loans to municipalities for building activities; $500,000,000 for direct unemployment relief as proposed in the Wagner bill.

President Roosevelt has let it be known that he wishes the Wagner bill pushed speedily through. The other expansion features, however, may be combined with a general industrial program which is under close study. Stages of this general plan are expected to emerge within the next few days.

Connected with the general industrial revival are public welfare moves which are expected to improve the morale of industry and see that the wheels, once they whir again, whir more smoothly. President Roosevelt said last night that the problem is to get a very small minority in each industry in line with the rest of its group. Thus, he stated his opinion that from 80 to 90 per cent of industry are paying an equitable wage scale, or are willing to do so, while the remaining 10 per cent is paying the crippling smaller wage.

The President's legal advisers are working hard at the problem now, and if any method of regulation can be devised which will pass the test of the Supreme Court, there is no doubt of Mr. Roosevelt's hearty support. Presumably, the way out of the constitutional difficulty would be the establishment of wage boards, authorized to fix wages and hours of work, but without mandatory power.

The senatorial leaders who talked with the President shared not only these views, but were also in hearty agreement respecting the need for making the 30-hour bill more flexible. Senator Wagner favored leaving the President authority to fix the hours somewhere between 30 and 40 hours, keying his decision to conditions in particular classes of industry.

Plans for railroad consolidation are also progressing rapidly along with the rest of the industrial program. It is now clear, however, that the rail program will be on a temporary basis. The scheme still follows the general outline of appointing a coördinator, with divisional officers under him.

There is no additional light on just how far the President's desires to mobilize industry in a national reflationary movement are to be implemented. He sympathetically receives all projects to this end and has his advisers beat them out on the anvil of discussion. Many plans are available. None is as yet adopted.

Frame-Up Charged Against Russians

(Continued from Page 1)

ment in behalf of all the accused British prisoners. You will be questioned today or tomorrow since you wish to make a declaration and will have an opportunity then to say what you wish."

Monkhouse walked back to the prisoners' dock as the next witness, M. D. Krasheninnikoff, was called. He is one of the 11 Russian employees of Metropolitan-Vickers also being tried.

All the Russians, except one, who so far have testified are defendants and each has confessed counter-revolutionary activities, charging they were directed and paid for by various of the British defendants.

Monkhouse's action, which was the second vigorous attempt of the British to fight back at charges made against them, threw the courtroom into momentary confusion. Surprise swept the audience, which had grown used to the apparent docility of the Englishmen during the first three days of the trial.

Gregory Denies Charges

The prosecutor, A. Vishinsky, and his assistant, Roginsky, half rose in their seats as the amazed interpreter sputtered out the Russian translation of Monkhouse's words.

Neither, however, made any objections, leaving the matter in the hands of Judge Ulrich.

Ludwig C. K. Martens, who was appointed "Ambassador" to the United States by the Soviet Government in 1919, and V. Dmitroff, assistant judges, sat silently on either side of Judge Ulrich as he overruled Monkhouse.

Albert W. Gregory took the lead in fighting back last night, when he defended himself against the testimony of one of the Russian defendants, who charged him with "loafing on the job" in installing switches at the Dnieprostroy power plant.

John Cushny, another of the British subjects, asked the court's permission to make a declaration, but Judge Ulrich also refused his request.

Old German Colors Fly at Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 15—Red, white and black, the German colors that floated here many years before the World War, were unfurled again today in honor of the arrival of the new German Ambassador, Dr. Hans Luther.

The black, red and gold banner of the Republic, in use for the last 14 years, was tucked away and the flag of the Hitler Government brought out. The new banner resembles closely the flag that long represented the old imperial German Government. It has bars of red, white and black, but the imperial eagle has been replaced with the National Socialist emblem.

Residents of the capital first noticed the new flag flying from the Mayflower Hotel where Dr. Luther is staying. The hotel has a special employee, who keeps up to date on flags of the various nations and always has the correct one ready when a distinguished visitor arrives.

Chile Gives Military Requisition Powers

LIMA, Peru, April 15 (By U. P.)—President Sanchez Cerro has signed a bill authorizing the military branches of the Government to requisition supplies, buildings and transportation services during periods when the nation in partially or wholly mobilized either as a result of a state of war or for military needs in times of peace.

The new law is intended to assist the Government in its military campaign to retain possession of the Leticia corridor, which Peru seized from Colombia last September. Compensation for seized supplies and services will be decided by a central requisition board.

Silver Proposal Takes Inflation Fight to Senate

Defeat Forecast for Farm Bill Amendment Offered by Senator Long

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 15 — The first fight in the Seventy-third Congress over currency inflation has been made inevitable by amendments offered in the Senate to the pending Administration farm bill. One such amendment calls for remonetization of silver at the Bryan ratio of 16 to 1.

While the silver remonetization proposal seems doomed to failure through the intervention of Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, majority leader, lesser inflationary proposals may be approved—at least in the upper chamber—before the farm bill is passed. For the next few days the real question in the Senate is inflation of the currency and not the detailed cotton, wheat and hog features of the pending bill.

Last January, the Senate of the Seventy-second Congress voted to table identical silver remonetization proposals, 56 to 18. Interest today centers on what, if any, gain in strength has been won for the measure since the newly elected Congress took office.

The silver stabilization controversy was added to the farm bill discussion by motion of Senator Huey P. Long (D.) of Louisiana. Another inflationary proposal has been offered by Senator Lynn J. Frazier (R.) of North Dakota, who proposes that all America's farm mortgages, with a value of $9,000,000,000, be refinanced by the Government at an interest rate of 1½ per cent; the currency to achieve this ambitious objective coming from the printing presses of the Federal Reserve System, with only the mortgaged farms as security for the currency thus issued.

Mr. Long's original proposal, introduced yesterday, was for silver monetization at 14.38 to 1. Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D.) of Montana immedately moved to amend the motion to make the ratio at the old Bryan rate of 16 to 1.

Senator Robinson forecast the defeat of the inflationary proposals in a statement made following adjournment. However, such defeat would not mean that the Senate was against inflation, he said, but simply that it thought the occasion inopportune in connection with the farm bill. He thought the move should be considered separately and reported on first by a committee.

Murphy Selection Complete

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt's nomination of Mayor Frank Murphy of Detroit, as Governor-General of the Philippines, generally regarded as one of the most important appointments outside of the Cabinet, was confirmed yesterday by the Senate without debate. The Senate also confirmed the nominations of Mr. John Dickinson of Pennsylvania, as Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and Mr. Frank T. Bell of Washington, as Commissioner of Fisheries.

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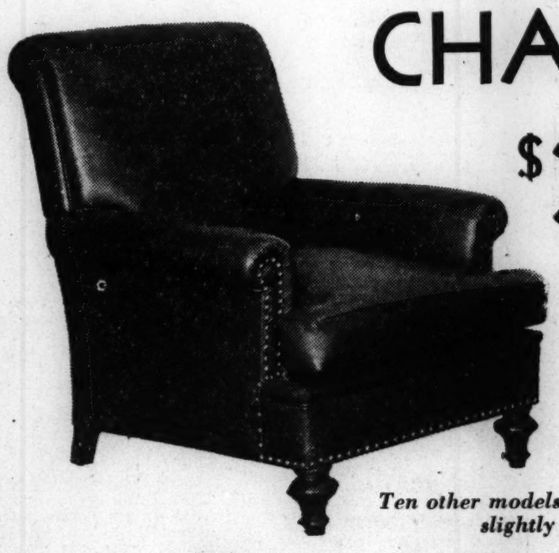

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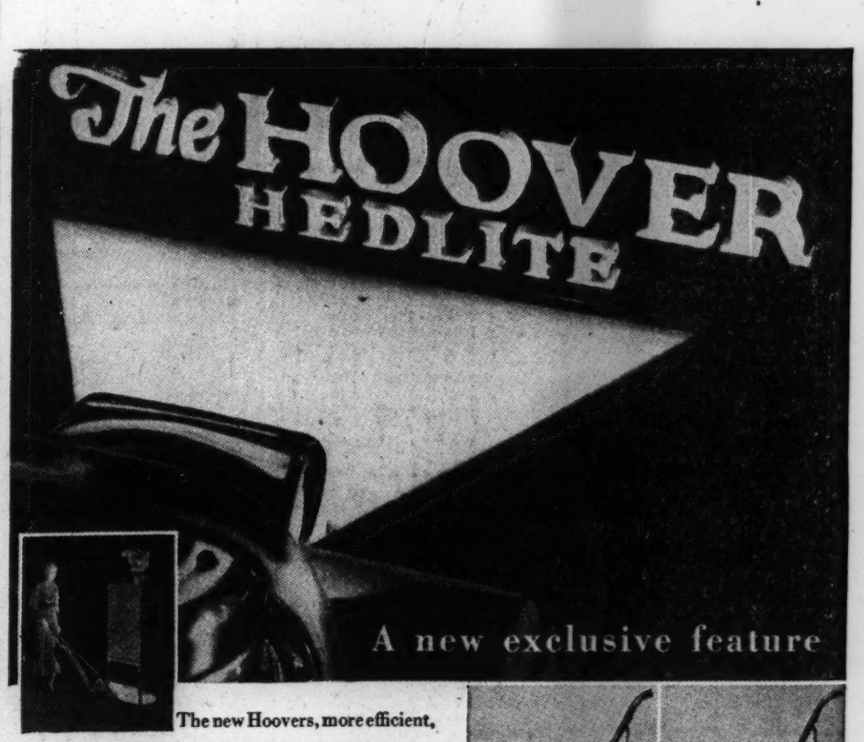
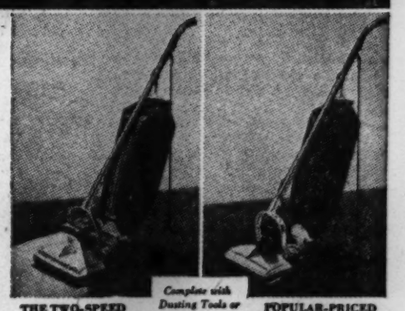


A new exclusive feature

The new Hoovers, more efficient, lower priced and selling on easier terms, now offer a new feature—The Hoover Hedlite, one of the recent important improvements in electric cleaners.

The Hoover Hedlite—an electric light on top of the cleaner—throws a bright pathway of light in front of The Hoover, illuminating all those out-of-the-way spots where dirt collects, under beds, chairs, tables, radios. It is an economy feature, too, enabling you to clean better in darkest corners, darkest rooms and on darkest days, without the use of overhead light and at an average current-cost of less than ten cents a year. The Hoover is the only cleaner with this new device. *See The Hoover before you buy any cleaner.* The Hoover representative from one of the leading stores in your community is coming to your house soon, to show you this newest Hoover convenience. He will show you, too, that other exclusive Hoover feature, Positive Agitation, the special cleaning action that beats out of carpets the deep-lying, rug-destroying grit. Positive Agitation is only one of twenty-one patented features found only on The Hoover that make it supreme among cleaners. No-obligation home trial if you wish. . . . Open your door with confidence to the Hoover man. He is bonded and trustworthy. *The Hoover Company. The world's oldest and largest maker of electric cleaners. Factories at North Canton, Ohio and Hamilton, Ontario.*



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Sutter and Lott Meet for Title

Winner of Mason and Dixon Singles Considered for Davis Cup Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 15—Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, La., intercollegiate champion of the United States, and high ranking player, meets George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, a lower ranking player, for the fifteenth annual singles title in the North and South tennis championships at the Pinehurst Country Club as the result of the semifinal-round matches played here yesterday.

Have Met Six Times

Each have met in singles six times and each has won three times. The winner of the seventh meeting therefore breaks the deadlock and also stands a good chance of placing on the United States Davis Cup team, which swings into action early in May against Mexico at Mexico City.

Sutter swept into the final round of the North and South singles yesterday by defeating J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., who was brilliant in streaks, but not steady enough to pull out of the long rallies. The match went to 33 games and was scored at 6—3, 8—6, 6—4.

Lott took the measure of Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., former clay court champion of the United States, by being content to feed soft balls to his opponent, force him into the proper position to deliver a winning stroke. The match went to 27 games, each set being won at 6—3.

Stoefen and Grant Win

Following the singles Lott and John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, 1931 Davis Cup doubles team, took to the court in the doubles semi-final against Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles and Grant, and, after a 43-game match, bowed out of the tournament to the tune of 6—3, 5—7, 7—5, 6—4.

Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., indoor champion of the United States, and his partner, R. Berkeley Bell of New York, advanced to the doubles final by defeating two internationals, Marcel Rainville of Montreal, and J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., at 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, the former Marjorie K. Gladman of California, defeated Eliza Coxe of Asheville, N. C., 6—1, 7—5 in the semifinal round of women's singles and will meet Mrs. Philip B. Hawk of New York, who defeated Florence S. LeBoutillier of Westbury, L. I., N. Y., in her semifinal, 6—1, 5—7, 8—6.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Ryn advanced to the mixed doubles final by defeating Barbara Stoddard of New York and Hall, 6—3, 8—6. The other finalists are Miss Coxe and Bell. They defeated Miss LeBoutillier and Elmer C. Griffin, 8—6, 6—3. The summary:

North and South Tennis Championships
Men's Singles—Semifinal Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, La., defeated J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., 6—3, 8—6, 6—4.

George M. Lott Jr., Philadelphia, defeated Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

Men's Doubles—Semifinal Round

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, and Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., defeated George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 6—3, 5—7, 7—5, 6—4.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., and R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Marcel Rainville, Montreal, and J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2.

Women's Singles—Semifinal Round

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Eliza Coxe, Ashville, N. C., 6—1, 7—5.

Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, New York, defeated Florence S. LeBoutillier, Westbury, L. I., N. Y., 6—1, 5—7, 8—6.

Mixed Doubles—First Round

Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, New York, and G. Carlton Shafer, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Donald Sherrard, Pinehurst, and Edward King, Newport, R. I., 6—0, 6—1.

Quarterfinal Round

Florence S. LeBoutillier, Westbury, L. I., and Elmer C. Griffin, San Francisco, won from Mrs. Richard Tufts, Pinehurst, and Herbert D. Vail, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., by default.

Eliza Coxe, Asheville, N. C., and R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, New York, and G. Carlton Shafer, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—1.

Semifinal Round

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Barbara Stoddard, New York, and J. Hall, South Orange, N. J., 6—3, 8—6.

Eliza Coxe, Asheville, N. C., and R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Florence S. LeBoutillier, Westbury, L. I., and Elmer C. Griffin, San Francisco, 8—6, 6—3.

Sound-Proof Cabins Make Début on Air Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., April 14—The air distance between Chicago and New York has been cut to 4 hours and 35 minutes by a 10-passenger transport, which made the hop yesterday without the aid of tail winds and made only one stop en route—a scheduled landing at Cleveland.

The craft, an all-metal monoplane, is the first of a fleet of 60 which United Air Lines will put into service on its transcontinental route early this summer. Its top speed is 182 miles an hour, but it lands at between 55 and 60 miles an hour. Among the new features of the monoplane is the sound-proofed cabin, the walls of which are specially constructed. The airplane has retractive landing gear, which increases the speed, and small controllable flaps, which make it easy to trim the airplane in flight.

Michelson Enters B. A. A. Race

Albert R. (Whitey) Michelson of the Millrose A. A. of New York has entered the Boston Athletic Association marathon, according to an announcement from Thomas J. Kanaly, race manager. Michelson is a familiar figure to followers of this event although the New Yorker has not been fortunate enough to win. He was placed fourth on several occasions and often has been among the pre-race favorites. Michelson's club, the Millrose A. A., will be among the competitors for the team prize.

Browns Get Ed Wells

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 15 (AP)—Purchase of Pitcher Ed Wells, six-foot lefthander, from the New York Yankees was announced yesterday by the St. Louis Browns. Wells was with Detroit from 1924 to 1927, with Birmingham the next two years and then was signed by the Yankees, for whom he won 34 games and lost 17 in the last three seasons.

Yale Elects Two

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 15 (AP)—Kenneth T. Fawcett '34S of Montreal, has been elected captain of Yale's soccer team for next season. He captained his team at Phillips Andover Academy and his college freshman team. The Yale freshman lacrosse team has elected John Moale Warner of Baltimore, Md., captain for next year.

Texas League

All games postponed.

British Sports Letter

Boat Race History Repeats Itself

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Putney

HISTORY repeats itself in the annual intervarsity boat race from Putney to Mortlake, won this year by Cambridge for the tenth time in succession. Two and a quarter lengths was the margin of victory, 20m. 57s. the victor's time for 4¼ miles of slack tidal water, and the only distinguishing feature of a fine contest was the fact that it provided the Light Blues with a record sequence of victories. The previous longest runs were nine by Oxford, from 1861 to 1869 and from 1890 to 1898. The Cantabs were favorites for the 1933 race from the time they left their home waters and went to the higher reaches of the Thames for their second stage of training, and they remained favorites afterward, although they lost the services of their No. 6, L. Luxton, eight days before the race, and although Oxford developed splendidly in the last fortnight of preparation.

The high opinion held of the Cambridge crew was abundantly justified in the course of the race. The Cantabs had Oxford taped from the start to the finish, and won according to their obvious program. On this particular day, with a weak neap tide running, there was nothing much to choose between the stations, and Cambridge, winning the toss for choice, selected the Surrey shore, in order to have the advantage of the big bend in the second half of the course. The question was, Could Oxford snatch a commanding early lead and so take Cambridge's water from Hammersmith Bridge onward? The answer was, Oxford could not.

Cantabs Outpace Rivals

The Dark Blues led at the first stroke, and were anything up to a canvas-length ahead during the first mile and a half; but, when Cambridge shot Hammersmith Bridge a quarter of a length to the good, it was obvious, from the press launch, that the race was all over bar the shouting. The Cantabs, with a long, steady stroke, had outpaced their rivals in spite of having to travel a longer distance, and now, assisted by the curve of the river, they would draw away. It worked out just like that.

Oxford had a good crew, and R. W. G. Holdsworth stroked it wisely and well; but Cambridge had a better, and T. Frame-Thomson got the best out of it. The Light Blue stroke is a freshman, with limited racing experience, and it is all the more to his credit, therefore, that he used such admirable judgment. He refused to let Oxford draw away in the early stages, he made his first successful spurt directly the bend of the river favored him, and he took his men into a winning lead, stylish and unhurried, over the last two miles. There is not much point in attempting to analyze separately the work of individuals in an eight-oared crew as good as this; but a striking feature of the Cambridge boat that cannot be overlooked was the perfect blending of Frame-Thomson and his No. 7, C. M. Fletcher. They moved absolutely like one man, setting a rhythm that was beautifully sustained by the rest of the crew.

Oxford Very Good Crew

Oxford, on the other hand, were not quite so pleasing to the eye. Holdsworth has a strange jerk of the head when he "catches" which creates the illusion that he is not feeling too comfortable, and, toward the end of the race, there was a certain amount of rushing about on slides in the middle of the boat. But the Oxonians, all the same, were a very good crew, and they put into their work the very last ounce they had. They made Cambridge race every inch of the way, and that is more than most Oxford crews have done since 1923. The president—W. D. C. Erskine-Crum—at No. 3 thwart, pulled a specially Herculean oar.

A start a 4 o'clock in the afternoon tempted a vast concourse to the riverside. It was probably the biggest crowd that has ever watched the race and it was strongly pro-Oxford out of sympathy for the underdog. The towpath at Putney was a particularly colorful sight as the crews paddled to the stake boats under the shadow of the bridge. At the word "Go" from the umpire—H. A. Game—who rowed for Cambridge in 1895 and 1896, sixteen bright oar blades dipped the water and a twenty-minute cheer began to roll along the historic waterway.

In the first minute, Frame-Thomson put in 35 strokes to Holdsworth's 34, and the Cantabs rowed at a faster rate than Oxford all through, averaging 32 against 30. Opposite Vesta Rowing Club's flagstaff, Light Blue was about two feet in front, but at the mile-post, reached in 4m. 32s., Oxford was a quarter of a length to the good. Frame-Thomson spurted twice between Harrods Repository and Hammersmith Bridge, about halfway along the course and, having gained a lead of a quarter of a length, he proceeded to improve on it in the reach past Chiswick Steps and Duke's Meadows. Here Holdsworth made repeated gallant attempts to get on terms, without success. The Cambridge coxswain, an inexperienced man, steered rather a peculiar course and lost some of the tide from time to time, whilst the rival pilot, Komarakul-na-Nagara, of Siam, made the best of his station. After leading by one and one-quarter lengths at Hammersmith Bridge (time 8m. 7s.) the Cantabs were a length in front at Chiswick Steps (12m. 47s.) and they shot Barnes railway bridge in 17m. 14s. with two and one-half lengths to spare. And that, most obviously, was that. In the 104-year-old series, Cambridge has now gained 43 victories to Oxford's 40, and there was one dead heat in 1877.

Brooklyn Rookie Puts Out Phillies by 7 to 1

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	2	0	1.000
Brooklyn	2	0	1.000
Chicago	1	1	.500
St. Louis	1	1	.500
Boston	0	0	.000
New York	0	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	2	.000
Cincinnati	0	2	.000

Results April 14

Brooklyn 7, Philadelphia 1.
All other games postponed.

Max Carey's Brooklyn Dodgers continued to look like a possible National League pennant threat yesterday by scoring their second straight victory over Philadelphia, this time by 7 to 1. Walter Beck, last season with Memphis in the Southern Association where he won 27 games and lost only six, held the hard-hitting Phillies in check, while his team mates, led by Johnny Frederick, pounded out 15 safeties.

Hal Lee was the only Phillie who could hit Beck consistently. The former Memphis star pitched shut-out ball after the second inning, never experiencing serious difficulty. Frederick took a tighter grip on the right field berth of the Dodgers by collecting three singles, a home run and a base on balls in five times at bat. Frank "Lefty" O'Doul, the National League's leading batter, in 1932, drove out three hits for the winers. Frederick's circuit drive climaxed a four-run rally in the fifth innings. The score:

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	4	0	2	0	0—	7	15	1
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	7	1

Batteries—Beck and Lopez; Moore, Hansen, Grabowski and Davis. Losing pitcher—Moore. Umpires—Pfirman, Barr and Quigley. Time—1h. 58m.

Leader Drops Fourth Crew

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 15 (AP)—Coach Ed Leader reduced the number of Yale varsity crews from four to three yesterday and for the first time in several weeks assigned John H. Jackson '34 to stroke the No. 1 boat. Jackson, who stroked the varsity eight last year, has been at No. 4 during most of the season. The cut in the number of crews came about a week later than usual this year. As in former years, three eights will be maintained during the season. Leader said his first crew was still in the making. With Jackson in the No. 1 boat yesterday were R. M. Davis '33, bow; J. S. Pillsbury Jr '35, No. 2; W. S. Kilborne '35, No. 3; W. S. Garnsey 3d '33, No. 4; J. S. Atwood '34S, No. 5; J. R. Agen '34, No. 6; B. I. Taylor Jr. '35, No. 7, and J. W. Standart '33, coxswain.

Amherst Budget Reduced

AMHERST, Mass., April 15 (AP)—President Stanley King and the advisory committee on athletics at Amherst College yesterday announced a reduction of over $6000 in the Amherst athletic budget. The hockey team and the college band were eliminated and drastic cuts made in other varsity and freshman sports, though intramural sports appropriations were slightly increased. For varsity teams, eight football, six soccer, 12 basketball and 14 baseball games were approved, as well as four wrestling and five cross-country meets, two indoor track and three relay contests.

Arsenal Gunners Win

LONDON, April 15 (AP)—Arsenal Gunners handed Sheffield Wednesday a 4-to-2 defeat at the Highbury Park yesterday and practically cinched championship of the first division of the English Soccer League. Arsenal's victory put the Gunners 5 points ahead of the second-place Sheffield team, with only a few games left remaining on the schedule. The entire English League was in action on the holiday, but the Scottish teams did not play.

College Baseball Results

Bradley 16, Northwestern 10.
Dartmouth 8, Wesleyan 2.
Illinois 9, Ohio 2.
Maryland 13, Penn State 8.
Missouri 3, Oklahoma 2.
New York 4, Princeton 0.
Yale 3, Lehigh 1.

P. G. A. 'Stands Pat' On Ryder Cup Selection

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Despite protests from Gene Sarazen and others over the exclusion of Bill Burke, the Professional Golfer's Association will "stand pat" on its Ryder Cup team as originally selected.

Burke finished in a tie for tenth place in the battle of ballots for the team of nine, and George R. Jacobus of Ridgewood, N. J., P. G. A. president, indicated yesterday no change in the squad would be made in Burke's favor.

In the voting, participated in by the P. G. A.'s national executive committee and heads of the 25 sectional associations Capt. Walter C. Hagen, Sarazen, Olin A. Dutra and F. Densmore Shute received the maximum of 34 votes, Jacobus announced. Ed Dudley was given 30 votes, Craig Wood 29, Leo H. Diegel and Horton Smith 27, and Paul Runyan 25. These nine comprise the team, with one place tentatively open. The vacancy will be filled only if some American home bred, not now on the squad, wins the national open.

Behind the nine leaders, Jacobus said, Burke and Johnny Golden finished in a tie for tenth position with 18 votes. Johnny Farrell was given 15 and Al Espinosa 12, with some other scattering votes.

The P. G. A. president declared his belief that the team, as now organized, was sufficiently representative and strong enough to beat the British in the international matches abroad in June.

Gilson Wins Mason And Dixon Golf Tourney

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 15 (AP)—Roof Gilson of Jackson, Mich., yesterday won his first major golf title, easily defeating F. L. Gill, a five-handicap player from New York, 8 and 7, in the 36-hole final match of the annual Mason and Dixon championship.

Gilson took a lead of five holes with a medal score of 76 on the first 18 holes and never relinquished the advantage. He picked up another hole on the first nine of the afternoon round, accounted for the twenty-eighth, and then ended the match on the twenty-ninth green with a par 4.

The new champion was formerly a member of the University of Michigan golf team and captained the Kenyon College team of Gambier, Ohio.

Gill, who shot a 90 on the first 18 holes, lost his chance to make a battle out of the match when he three-putted the first three greens at the start of the final 18 holes.

Football Games at Fair

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 15—Three football games are to be played at Soldier Field Stadium here in connection with the World's Fair, it is announced by Rufus C. Dawes, president of the exposition. Midwest collegians are to play Pacific coast collegians on Aug. 24 Northwestern University has moved its Sept. 30 game with University of Iowa to the down-town arena, and will play Stanford University in the same place Oct. 14. Several other big games are under negotiations, it is said.

Cooney Out on Option

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 15 (AP)—The St. Louis Browns yesterday announced the release of option of Robert Cooney, right-handed pitcher, to San Antonio of the Texas League.

Many Shifts In Princeton Nine

Jeffries Playing Checkers With Players, Seeking More Strength

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., April 15—The Princeton University baseball team, with the preliminary season about completed prior to the start of its series in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, is looking forward to entertaining Harvard next Wednesday, when the latter comes to Princeton for the first game of the home team.

Coach John H. Jeffries Jr. '23 made quite a number of shifts of his veterans this season, so that a practically new arrangement of the players in the infield and outfield is now relied on to strengthen the team.

The chief of these shifts is the transfer to centerfield of Capt. J. Stanley Purnell '33, who was second-string catcher last year. A. Fred Kammer '34, solely a relief pitcher a year ago, is moved to left field, though he is used occasionally as utility pitcher also. Henry C. Borger Jr. '33, former first baseman, is now at right field.

Crowds Out Other Fielders

These shifts have crowded out a number of other fielders used last year, and only one of these, George H. Wegener '34, has been utilized in a game so far. Wegener filled in at both left and center. Others listed on the squad are Eugene C. Gerhart '34, also used last year, Walter B. Buck '33, L. W. Herzog '33, Arthur B. Hancock Jr. '33, Corning Pearson '34, and Abelt R. Witman '33.

Of last year's infield, only Raymond E. Knell '33, at third base, holds down his old job. Karl H. Larsen '34, was an occasional selection at first base last year, but now is definitely in that position, and shows signs of considerable improvement under the new coach. Borger can be brought back if necessary, but there are no other relief men.

A battle between Maxon A. Berger '34 and Douglas M. Bramlette '34, for the selection at second base, has installed the latter now as the preferred selection, though Berger had some experience last year, while Bramlette, a boy from Mississippi, is new.

By No Means a Certainty

Knell is by no means certain of his third base position, as Charles H. Craig, '34, again is struggling for the place which they divided last season, and a sophomore, Henry C. McCormick, a tower of strength as a yearling, also is trying for the position.

Two newcomers are listed for the short stop position vacated by the graduation of W. Carter Goodpasture, and a sophomore, John D. Noel of New York, the only one of that class to be in the first line, is the leader, with Townsend Evans '34, also under consideration. Craig or Knell also might be shifted over, as both tried for that place last year.

The graduation of Amos Eno, and the shift of Captain Purnell, has opened the catcher position to a pair of newcomers and which will be relied upon still is an open question. George L. Follansbee '34 and Burton H. Etherington Jr. '33, are the leaders, with a pair of newcomers from the junior and sophomore classes also available. These are Harrison H. Clement and Charles G. Weaver, respectively.

Faces Pitching Problem

It is in the pitching position, due to the departure by graduation of Frank K. Bowman Jr. and E. Lansing Ray, that the real problem of the coach arises. F. B. Wilson '33, and Kammer, were the chief relief men last year, and William J. Croul '33, also was utilized, but as yet none are of the standard needed to place the team high in the standings. Wilmer W. Gosnell '34, however, gives much promise, and James W. Samuels '34, and Francis H. Glazebrook '33, have been used with effect. In addition to these, George R. Vilsack, star of the 1932 freshmen, and Wesley H. Woltman '33, are included in the roster, but have not been used yet.

The complete schedule of the league includes two games each with Harvard, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, and Columbia, on a home-and-home basis, and a double header with Cornell at Princeton. The final event will be the annual home-and-home series with Yale, with a provision made for a third game outside of the league series, probably at Princeton. This is set for June 24. The complete schedule is as follows:

April 15—Lehigh at Princeton; 19—*Harvard at Princeton; 22—Villanova at Princeton; 24—*Dartmouth at Princeton; 26—Fordham at Princeton; 29—Amherst at Princeton.

May 1—*Dartmouth at Hanover; 3—Duke at Princeton; 6—*Cornell at Princeton (2 games); 10—*Columbia at New York; 12—Williams at Williamstown; 13—*Harvard at Cambridge; 17—*Columbia at Princeton; 20—*Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 27—*Pennsylvania at Princeton.

June 3—Rutgers at Princeton; 10—*Yale at New Haven; 14—Temple at Princeton; 17—*Yale at Princeton; 24—Yale at Princeton (tentative).

*League games.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	2	1	.667
Minneapolis	2	1	.667
St. Paul	2	1	.667
Milwaukee	1	1	.500
Indianapolis	1	1	.500
Columbus	1	2	.333
Toledo	1	2	.333
Louisville	1	2	.333

Results April 14

Minneapolis 9, Columbus 4.
St. Paul 8, Toledo 3.
Louisville 7, Kansas City 1.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	2	1	.667
Knoxville	2	1	.667
Nashville	2	1	.667
Birmingham	2	2	.500
New Orleans	2	2	.500
Chattanooga	1	2	.333
Atlanta	1	2	.333
Little Rock	1	2	.333

Results April 14

Nashville 3, Chattanooga 1.
New Orleans 4, Birmingham 1.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	8	3	.727
Los Angeles	7	4	.636
Sacramento	7	4	.636
Hollywood	6	5	.545
San Francisco	5	6	.455
Portland	5	6	.455
Missions	4	7	.364
Seattle	2	9	.182

Results April 14

San Francisco 9, Missions 4.
Hollywood 14, Los Angeles 2.
Sacramento 7, Seattle 0.
Portland 4, Oakland 3.

Ruffing's Homer With Bases Full Decides

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	2	0	1.000
Cleveland	2	0	1.000
Chicago	2	0	1.000
Washington	1	1	.667
Philadelphia	1	2	.333
Boston	0	2	.000
St. Louis	0	2	.000
Detroit	0	2	.000

Results April 14

New York 6, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 8, Washington 1.
Other games postponed.

With Charlie Ruffing playing the leading rôle, the world champion New York Yankees won their second straight game of the 1933 American League baseball season in Yankee Stadium, with the Boston Red Sox again the victims. The score was 6 to 2. The victory kept the Yankees in a three-way tie for first place.

One of those rare achievements of major league baseball—a home run with the bases full—climaxed a four-run ninth inning Yankee rally, and it was Ruffing himself who was the hero. The big right-hander, who at one time pitched for the Red Sox, limited Marty McManus's boys to five singles, struck out nine and made two of New York's five safeties. It was his double, a single by Combs and Sewell's fly that gave the Yanks their first run in the third.

Bob Weiland pitched for the Red Sox and with very little more good fortune would have won. His support was shaky at times. Lou Gehrig hit his second home run in as many days for the Yankees. It came in the sixth inning.

Bob "Lefty" Grove was in form yesterday and the Washington Senators suffered their first defeat of the season, Philadelphia winning by 5 to 1. Connie Mack's great left-hander yielded six hits, but shut out the Senators for eight innings.

The Athletics, with Jimmy Foxx back on first base, gave Grove fair support. Foxx opened the scoring in the fourth by doubling, and coming in on Johnson's single. Frank Higgins, big third baseman who was with Portland, Ore., last season, hit a homer over the right-field fence in the fifth. Cochrane's triple, a base on balls and an error gave the A's another run in the eighth. Foxx's single with the bases full accounted for two more in the ninth. Walter Stewart made his first start for the Senators, but could not keep pace with Grove. The scores:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4—	6	5	0
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—	2	5	2

Batteries—Ruffing and Dickey; Weiland and Gooch. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarty. Time—1h. 58m.

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2—	5	9	1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	1	6	2

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Stewart, Russell and Sewell. Losing pitcher—Stewart. Umpires—Kolls, Dinneen and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 58m.

Pacific Coast May Harbor Pro Hockey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 15—A professional hockey league of four or more teams may be formed here on the Pacific coast next season. The venture has been tried several times, but the recent transfer of the Regina team of the Western Canada Professional Hockey League to this city and the Allan Cup final series here, has revived interest.

Because of a disagreement between Frank Patrick of this city and Hugh Caldwell of Seattle, Wash., the Pacific Coast Hockey League broke up two years ago. At that time the league had four teams, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland. Plans forming for next season would include these four and possibly Calgary and Edmonton of the W. C. H. L.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	4	0	1.000
Newark	1	0	1.000
Rochester	1	0	1.000
Buffalo	1	0	1.000
Jersey City	0	1	.000
Albany	0	1	.000
Montreal	0	1	.000
Toronto	0	4	.000

Results April 14

Newark 2, Montreal 1.
Buffalo 7, Jersey City 0.
Rochester 10, Albany 1.
Baltimore 6, Toronto 2.
Baltimore 13, Toronto 4.

Devens Optioned to Newark

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 15—Charles Devens, promising righthander of the New York Yankee pitching staff, who formerly starred at Harvard in football and baseball, has been released on option to the Newark club of the International League, a Yankee farm. Devens has pitched fine ball for the Yanks in recent games; but an abundance of experienced material forced the move. He can be recalled at any time.

Allen Cooke Released

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Allen (Dusty) Cooke, outfielder, yesterday was released outright by the New York Yankees to their Newark farm club in the International League. Cooke, who did not play last year because of a mishap, played in 27 games in 1931, and batted .333. The release of Cooke left the Yankees with Sam Byrd and Fred (Dixie) Walker, who was with Newark last year, as reserve outfielders.

N. Y. U. Elects Mehlman

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 15—New York University's fencing team will be captained next season by Alexander Mehlman '34. The captain-elect specializes with the sabre and played an important part in helping N. Y. U. win the intercollegiate championship this last winter.

Asby Goes to Toledo

CINCINNATI, April 15 (AP)—President Sidney Weil of the Cincinnati Reds announced today that Bob Asby, a catcher, who had been sent to Minneapolis of the American Association on option, has been transferred to Toledo. He remains the property of the Cincinnati Club.

White Sox Sign Miller

CHICAGO, April 15 (AP)—Walter Miller, who once pitched fairly well for the Cleveland Indians, has been signed by the Chicago White Sox and ordered to report today for the series at Detroit. Manager Lew Fonseca needed a left-hander, Miller applied and got the chance.

Celtic Defeats Motherwell

GLASGOW, Scot., April 15 (AP)—Celtic today defeated Motherwell 1 to 0 in the final of the Scottish soccer cup competition before a crowd of 95,000 who braved a drizzle to see the play on a rain-soaked field.

Not to Send Women Athletes

CAPE TOWN, S. Af., April 15 (AP)—The South African Athletic Association today announced that women athletes will not be sent hereafter to either the British Empire Games or the Olympics.

No Church Cup Tourney

The Church Cup intercity tennis matches between New York, Boston and Philadelphia teams will not be held this year. New York won the cup last year.

Interior Decoration

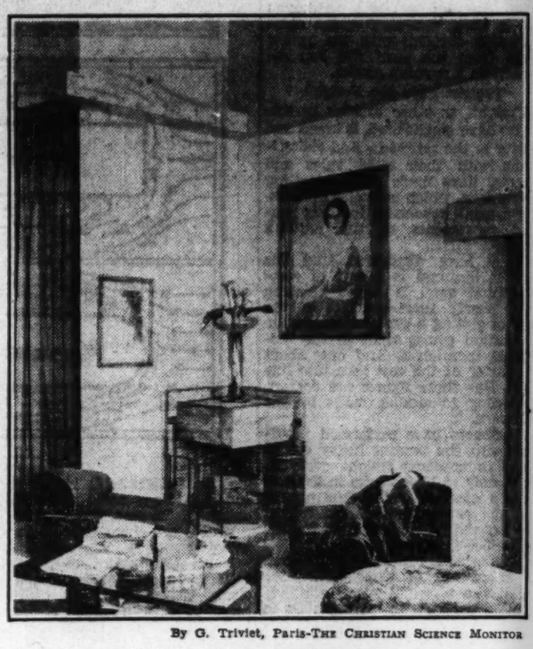
Pictures In Modernistic Rooms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

IT HAS long been possible to predict the end of the vogue for bare walls, and now it is not so much advised that an up-to-date home must be devoid of pictures.

It is interesting to trace the origin of this fashion which, for nearly 10 years, has caused the elimination of pictures from modern interiors. In Victorian times wallpapers and furnishing fabrics with far too much pattern that was often ugly, were in vogue. In due course this led to a reaction. Accordingly, they took away both patterned hangings and framed pictures from their walls and made them plain—either distempered, painted with oil or water paint or covered with a plain textured wallpaper. For a time even patterned curtain materials gave place to plain or shot artificial silks.



By G. Triviet, Paris—The Christian Science Monitor

In this very modern room pictures have an important position on the walls of the fireplace corner

Delightful Effects Not Enduring?

This method of decoration often resulted in interiors with really exquisite color schemes. On entering for the first time a room which had just been redecorated in this extremely simple style, one was often thrilled by its beauty. Sometimes the room almost seemed to sing with happy, sunny hues, with colors exquisitely blended and here and there a vivid accent of contrast. And as there were neither pictures nor pattern, success was not difficult if the simple rules regarding complementary and harmonizing colors were followed.

But visit this bare patternless room a second time, a third time. Try the experiment of living with it day after day. For how long will its lovely colors continue to provide their thrill of pleasure? Even on a second inspection a room which depends for its charm on color alone is less interesting and in a short time it may seem a little dull.

The reason is, that in color without picture and pattern there is nothing to interest except the proportions of the architecture, because everything is bare. The walls, the curtains, the carpet and the chair coverings, although in colors are all plain. Pattern seems to be necessary. The fact that far too much of it had been used for a few generations is not reason enough for us to banish it completely. At least two elements in every interior—walls and carpet, or curtains and upholstery—should include pattern. If one has unpatterned walls, the need for pictures becomes all the greater.

Broken Colors Otherwise Gained

These claims have been proved true in practice. People who began by having no pictures in their homes soon found that it was necessary to express pictorial interest by other means. Sometimes conventionalized landscapes were painted on panels on furniture; painted papier-mâché trays appeared for ornament as well as utility; lampshades were made from old pictorial maps or colored prints obtained with questionable taste from old books. At present, too, there is a revival in direct mural paintings. Always that very conspicuous spot, the bare wall space above the fireplace, has seemed so much in need of a picture that even the most obdurate have compromised on this point.

Then modern decorators admitted that in certain special instances a picture might be hung over the fireplace. But when once a picture has won its way back to this place it is not long before others are generally accepted as the suitable decoration for plain walls.

Pierre Chareau, Parisian architect and decorator, uses modern pictures in many of his interiors and a study of his methods may prove helpful. He maintains that, wherever practicable, pictures should be hung low, sometimes even so the bottom of the frame is only three feet from the floor. The reason for this is that a picture on the walls is there to be looked at. As it can only be appreciated and enjoyed to the full when seated at one's ease, it should be hung low enough to be studied from an armchair. Of course, this is not a rule to be followed for height but a low extreme.

Famous Collection To Be Sold

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

CHINA enthusiasts on both sides of the Atlantic are familiar with the collection of Chinese pottery, porcelain and works of art, formed by Mr. Stephen D. Winkworth of Craven Hill Gardens, London. Many of the items have been honored by being placed on exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum. Still others are illustrated in the "Connoisseur," the works of Hobson, Bahr, Hetherington, and the Transactions of the Oriental Ceramic Society.

Admirers of these lovely pieces of dainty egg-shell porcelain, marvelously shaped and colored pottery and other Oriental masterpieces will enjoy three field-days at Sotheby's on April 25 to 27, when Mr. Winkworth's famous collection will be offered in more than 600 lots. It will be the most important sale of its kind this season, and an international battle-royal for some of the supreme examples is looked for, despite these difficult days.

Every period of the Chinese potter's art is represented, from the early pottery of Han, Tang, Sung, Ming, and intermediate dynasties, up to the wonderful porcelains produced during the K'ang Hsi, Yung Chêng, and Ch'ien Lung periods. There are also many fine examples of hardstone carving, Chinese glass, cloisonné, Tibetan gilt-bronze, Chinese lacquer, and the delightful Canton enamel.

One of the outstanding items on the opening day is a fine Ming porcelain potiche of the Cheng Te period (1506-21) with four panels of openwork floral design, colored in lovely blue and underglaze, distinguished alike for its superb quality and condition.

Other fine pieces are a large Ming jar in dark Mahommedan blue, of the Chia Ching period (1522-66); a large vase of the Ch'êng Hue period (1465-87), the only blue and white specimen recorded; and a number of superb specimens of "Blanc-de-Chine" of the Ming and Ch'ing Dynasties.

Ming porcelain pottery and stoneware with colored decoration is a feature of the second day's sale, the lots including the famous "Hsuan Te," dated bowl, made in 1433. It is decorated inside with a flowering prunus tree in turquoise on a white ground; outside, with two flowering prunus branches and birds in red, yellow, blue, green, brown and turquoise. This bowl was for some time in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The items on the third day are likely to arouse special enthusiasm for they include many fine pieces of "famille verte," and some unusually delightful examples of "famille rose" of the Yung Chêng and Ch'ien Lung periods.

The fourth day will be mostly devoted to the dispersal of Mr. Winkworth's old English and Irish glass, bracket and long case clocks, and English furniture in walnut, mahogany, and satinwood. The English furniture is especially rich in Queen Anne examples, among which is a rare pair of gilt gesso candlestands very similar in type to the pair at Hampton Court Palace.

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Interior Decoration and Antiques

Another Tyler Sale

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE
New York

THE low prices which prevail at current public sales of home furnishings that are classed as antiques make these occasions otherwise than cheerful ones for whoever has friendly thoughts for the consignors. This does not mean that every item is a bargain for its buyer, for some things bring fair prices that may be of only a quarter to a third off the going figures of three years ago. Still, the percentage must run well into the nineties for those which sell for one-fifth to one-half of their probable cost to the present sellers.

Two weeks ago there was held in New York the third, and possibly the final, sale of the belongings of the late Charles Hitchcock Tyler. As has been noted previously in these columns, he accumulated an almost incredible quantity of home furnishings, chiefly American of the eighteenth century, but in part of the seventeenth and nineteenth. In addition there was much china and earthenware from England and the Continent.

The first of these sales was held on Mr. Tyler's extensive farm in central New Hampshire, but the last two have been dated several months apart at the American Art-Anderson Galleries here. The last three-session event brought out another amazing miscellany, the display of which taxed the capacity of the extensive establishment.

The first afternoon of selling opened with the offering of pressed glass of the sort which is commonly known as "Sandwich"—more precisely, American, of the late nineteenth century. In spite of the late date it has been for several years the object of eager buying by a large number of people. Mr. Tyler's purchases were on the grand scale, as may be judged by a few quotations from the catalogue. In nearly all cases, collectors of American pressed glass could attach some name to the pattern on each article. The catalogue description of a few representative lots follow, with the prices at which they were sold.

Lot of Pressed Frosted Glass. Twelve almond dishes, two holders, and a pitcher; the dishes leaf-shaped, the other pieces different.....$12.50
Lot of Pressed Glass. Eighteen almond dishes, two creamers, and nine salts; in various patterns.... $7.50
Lot of Pressed Glass. Twenty almond dishes, two creamers, sugar bowl, spoon holder, and six rummers; in various patterns..... $7.50
Ten Pressed Lacy Glass Dishes and Platters. In various patterns. Diameters, about 10 inches..... $7.50
Nineteen Pressed Lacy Glass Dishes and Plates, and a Pitcher. In four patterns.....$12.50
Nineteen Pressed Clear Glass Small Goblets. Bowls pressed in peacock feather pattern.....$25.00
Twenty-three Pressed Clear Glass Small Goblets. In three patterns..$10.00
Fifteen Pressed Clear Glass Large Goblets and a Pitcher. In two patterns, the pitcher different.....$45.00
Seven Early American and English Glass Decanters. Cut and blown glass decanters, one in three-mold technique. Heights, 11 and 13 inches $5.00
Lot of Pressed Green Glass Dishes, Plates and Vases. Twenty-three pieces, in various patterns.....$22.50
Lot of Pressed Canary Yellow Glass Dishes. Twenty leaf-shaped almond and dessert dishes, and four other pieces $22.50
Four Pressed Clear Glass Compotes. Two in hobnail pattern, two in cone pattern. Heights, 9 and 10 inches $15.00
Four Pressed Clear Glass Compotes. Two fluted, two in peacock feather pattern. Diameters, 8 and 9 inches.$10.00
Three Pressed Clear Glass Compotes. In various designs. Diameters, 9 to 11 inches.....$10.00

It appears that in the first afternoon's offerings in this particular class $433 were paid for 375 pieces which included nearly all the shapes in which this type of glass is seen. This an average price of $1.15. If Mr. Tyler bought these things after 1925 he may have paid several times as much as they have now sold for.

The numerous homes of Mr. Tyler held a considerable number of eastern rugs. A glance at the catalogue gives the impression that most of them were from 3½ to 4 feet in width and 5½ to 6 feet in length. Twelve of these sold at $7.50 to $40 each, with an average of $18. Larger Orientals to the number of nine, from 6½ to 10½ feet in length and from 4 to 8½ feet in length brought from $10 to $45 each, with an average price of $22.50.

The highest figure noticed in the rug classification was brought by the item described as a "Serapi carpet with white field and central medallion filled with conventionalized flowers and leaves in red, blues, and tan; three borders. Length, 12 feet; width, 9 feet 3 inches." It went for $80.

As at previous sales from this estate, there seemed to be a little interest in European stoneware bellarmines. There were four lots of these, including 20 altogether, the total of the prices being $15.

Lithographs and engravings were in such quantities that numerous lots included such separate numbers as 5, 6, 8, 11, up to 20 or more. This indicates the quantities of the prints and suggests that many were of slight importance. Of course there were all sorts of other things—silverware and candelabra, lamps, furniture and some lithographs and other prints of high quality.

The sale of the Barton, Price & Willson, Inc., stock came a week later. A priced catalogue of this has not yet arrived, to show whether or not English and French furniture from a well-known New York decorating house will register similar price levels.

Courtesy George Hunt to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE AIR OF DIGNITY AND RICHNESS, AS WELL AS OF EXTREME SIMPLICITY AND RESTRAINT, WHICH MARKED THE HIGHEST TYPE OF AMERICAN COLONIAL FURNISHINGS, IS STRIKINGLY EXEMPLIFIED IN THIS CALIFORNIA RESIDENCE OF MR. JOHN W. STEWART, SANTA BARBARA

An eighteenth century manner of formal hospitality results from the balanced arrangement of the few pieces of cabinet work seen in the left-hand view. Here they are becomingly placed in a wide floor space, but might appear ill at ease in one that was half the width. Oriental rugs accompanied such furniture in the early days as they do here in this home. The walls are cream color, the chair covered in gold, with designs in blue. The effect is definitely formal and in accord with the costumes and characters that we associate, perhaps glamorously, with the fine mansions of all the colonies.

A Rug Exhibit

Chicago

OF A collection of antique Oriental rugs belonging to Mrs. Nellie Ballard White, some 34 are now on exhibition at the Art Institute in Chicago to remain until May 28.

Admirers who love to gaze at a mass of color and design until little figures take shape and form, will appreciate a Persian animal carpet of the sixteenth century in this exhibit. There, in exquisite greens and yellows on a dark background, loom up the graceful figures of deer with lofty antlers, springing tigers and does, mingled among the floral palmettes. It is one of two Persian animal carpets brought by Mrs. White from a French family where they had been for the last 150 years. They represent one of her own purchases although most of the rugs displayed along the walls of two rooms at the institute are from the famous collection of her father, Mr. James Franklin Ballard, who traveled many thousands of miles in the by-ways of the Orient and in Europe in search of what is finest in the rug weavers' art.

In the collection are Persians, Ghiordes, Ladiks, and Koulas, all supplying the urge to study the art more intensively, for in the presence of these masterpieces one feels that he needs to know history, mythology, ancient religion and, besides, have an appreciation for proportion, rhythm of line, and harmony of color.

Rich and intense are many of the color tones in these rugs woven several hundred years ago. Even though some of them have been worn until they are extremely thin and have very little nap left, when placed in the proper light they still carry a sheen, a depth of color and a distinct pattern.

Mr. Ballard gave 70 of his rugs to the St. Louis Art Museum. One hundred and twenty-nine of them were a gift to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. The 64 which were given to Mrs. White, she considers as a nucleus of a collection which she hopes to obtain by her own search. M. R. Z.

Book Collecting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
New York

IN A play which appeared on a New York stage some years ago, one of the characters enters with two or three leather-bound books under one arm, announcing that he has just purchased some rare editions. When someone inquires what the titles might be, he seems taken back. Only after he has examined the lettering on the covers is he able to reply. This plain dig at book collectors in general represented the non-collector's not infrequent attitude toward the hobby.

The popular conception of book collecting as distinguished from book buying is that one buys books in order to read and enjoy them, while the collector is concerned only with what appears to some people as an unwarranted absorption in such superficial and sometimes arbitrary matters as scarcity, age, condition, association and similar considerations. Technically speaking, the terms book buying and book collecting differ as widely as the poles, but there is really no reason why two such pleasant occupations should not be associated.

Reader Collectors

Indeed, there are a great many collectors who seldom, if ever, buy a book for any reason other than that its contents please them. These are principally among that vast number of booklovers who are of modest means and must therefore confine themselves to a limited budget for the purchase of books. This would appear to be the ideal program. It must readily be seen that if books are purchased merely for their intrinsic value, the thought which prompts the purchase must certainly be that of a speculator. His only interest in the book, therefore, is the possibility of its rising in value and thus bringing a profit to the owner. As well, then, frequent stock brokers' offices as the shop of booksellers.

Perhaps you agree with this point of view, but have the feeling that it is not quite the attitude for a book collector to assume. Hesitate no longer to show your true colors before the world, for you are in excellent company. No less a booklover than Mr. Christopher ("Kit") Morley, who might well be called an American Charles Lamb and therefore a bibliophile of the rarest sort, is strongly of this opinion. He publicly avowed it in a bookish address some time ago, when he confessed that he bought books to read—yes, even first editions—and that he hardly ever pays more than $15 for a copy.

The Book Auction

For those who can spare the time, even though the cash may be temporarily lacking, there are few greater bibliophilic thril than attendance at a book auction in one of the principal galleries devoted to that purpose. No booklover would willingly forgo the quiet pleasure of browsing alone along the crowded shelves of a well-stocked bookshop filled with first, scarce, or otherwise noteworthy collectors' items, so there is much to be said for the public auction, where book collectors of both high and low degree gather in friendly rivalry to outbid one another for a mutually coveted literary treasure.

The collector of moderate means, who must keep strictly within certain limits, will display merely an academic interest in a good many items that reach into the hundreds and thousands of dollars, but now and then a humble little book will appear which seems to attract no attention at all. So alone and apparently of so little worth, in the money sense, it may be just the thing you have been looking for to complete a set of a favorite author or to start one.

Should you happen to be in New York City on the afternoons of April 19 or 20, you may have such a delightful experience by visiting the American Art-Anderson Galleries at 30 East Fifty-seventh Street. There the library of the late Mr. J. L. Ketterlinus of St. Augustine, Fla., comprising fine bindings, colored plate books, extraillustrated books and first editions and presentation copies—of famous eighteen and twentieth century authors, will be offered to the highest bidders.

Among the first editions are 23 of the historical novels of William Harrison Ainsworth; a complete set of Jane Austen's novels, uniformly bound in contemporary brown calf; 10 Barrie first editions, including the very rare "Cricket Book," one of 50 copies privately printed in 1899, and an inscribed copy of "Tommy and Grizel"; a group of Lewis Carroll first editions, including the first American edition of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," with 42 illustrations by John Tenniel, and a presentation copy of "Game of Logic," second edition, London, 1887.

Defoe is represented by an uncut copy of a rare item, "The True-Born Englishman," London, 1700; "Robinson Crusoe," with the "Farther Adventures," and "Serious Reflections." There is a fine set of Fielding's three great novels, "Joseph Andrews," "Tom Jones" and "Amelia," together with his "Life of Mr. Jonathan Wild the Great" and "The Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon," all first editions.

A collection of first editions of the "Court Memoirs" of John H. Jesse; a collected set of first editions of Sir Walter Scott's "Waverley Novels," 74 volumes, bound in light brown polished calf, with all the half-titles, and an extensive collection of first editions of Anthony Trollope, some of them in the original parts, are also of special interest.

C. S. D.

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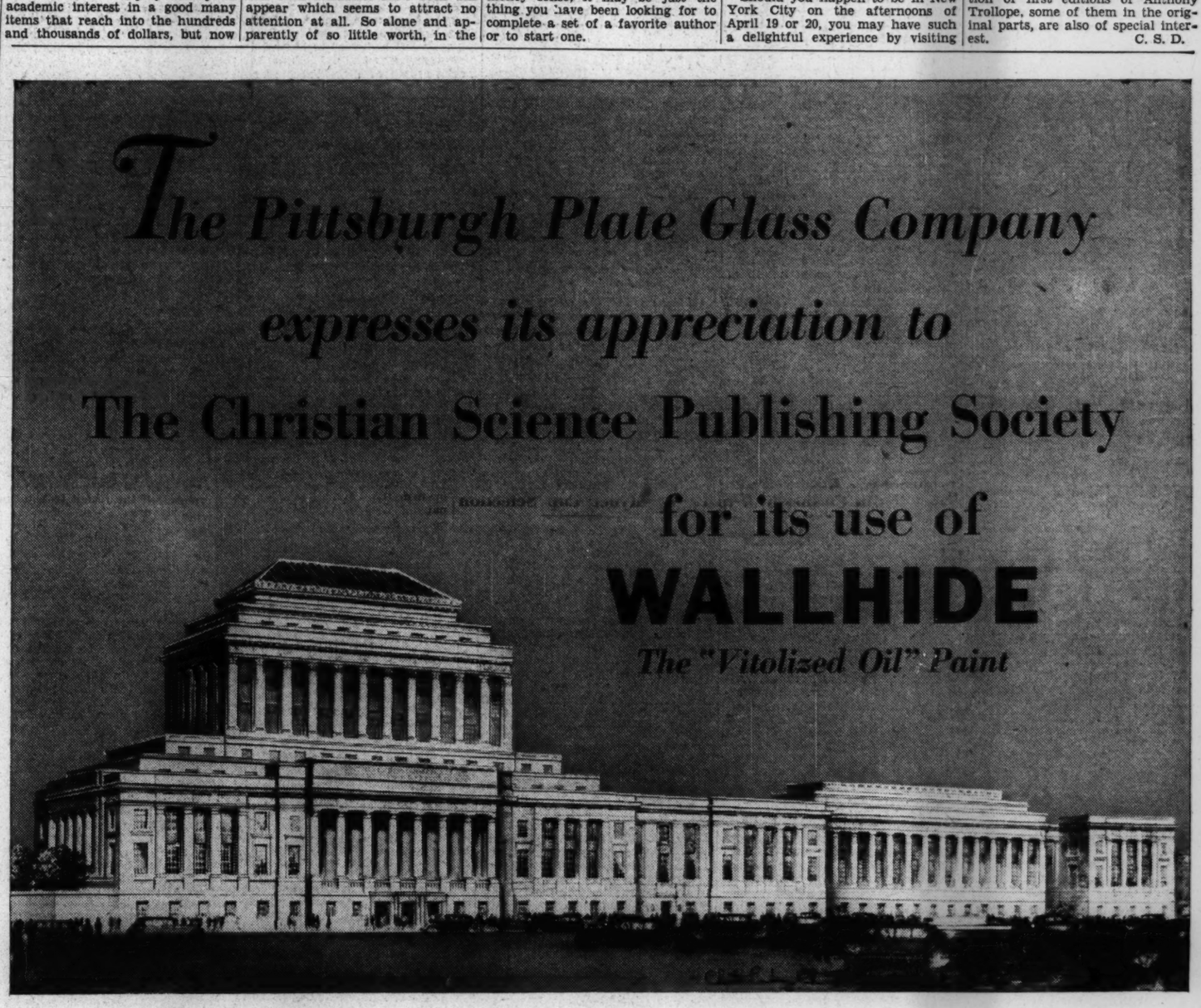
WHILE it has been our good fortune to furnish the paint and varnish requirements for many of the monumental structures in America, we shall always point with special pride to the new Christian Science Publishing House as one of these. We appreciate the opportunity which the advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor have provided for presenting the merits of our products and we deeply appreciate the splendid recognition which the members of the publishing society—as well as Christian Scientists in general—have given to those products. We thank the building committee for their decision to use Wallhide Paint throughout the interior of the magnificent new publishing house which Christian Scientists throughout the world have labored so hard to achieve. We also thank those who have so generously acknowledged our advertising support of the "Monitor" by their letters and by their patronage. We invite you to read the advertisements which will appear in the "Monitor" from time to time about Wallhide—the Vitolized Oil Paint that brings you One-Day Painting.

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Book Reviews and Literary News

Literary License

London

THE problem of "educating our masters," as the most important and most neglected task of democracy was called when the chief weapons, the machines, were in the masters' hands, was one which up to the time of the world crisis filled the intelligent minority with despair. But now that the tail is wagging the dog and the machine has the pull over its masters, there is some hope because there is an unexpected willingness to be taught. Millions have nothing to do but think, and the problem of providing the machine age with humane values and social organization appropriate to it has in consequence numberless repentant students. And when the London Times devotes its first leader to Karl Marx and the British Broadcasting Corporation permits natural scientists to tell us what they propose to do with the world (see "Science in the Changing World," by Messrs. Levy, the Huxleys, Haldane and others. Allen & Unwin. 6s.) we may assume that in England revolution is being made safe for democracy. Safe for democracy because respectable. Revolution in England has no hope unless it is respectable.

* * *

This is the oddly haunting note in the clarion calls to communism (undefined as usual) in "New Country" (Hograth Press. 7s. 6d.), an anthology of prose and poetry by the contributors to "New Signatures." The editor, Mr. Michael Roberts, is what may be called a rough-and-tumble Communist. A good writer for him is one who writes about the workers, scatters mechanical spare parts freely about his prose and draws a Marxian moral. Still, he is good fun to read. The poets entirely eclipse the prose writers. The names of C. Day Lewis, W. H. Auden and Stephen Spender are notable and the publication of Mr. Stephen Spender's "Poems" (Faber 5s.) is the most interesting event in English poetry since Mr. T. S. Eliot's "The Waste Land."

* * *

With Mr. Spender the phrase "post-war despair" becomes an anachronism. The days of disintegration, skepticism and merely experimental interest have gone. The pre-war world means nothing to him or his fellows. The feeling that words have been used up and worn out, that the poet has no place in modern civilization and that poetry must be difficult and for initiates only has been modified and in his work, language is cleansed of lichened associations and emerges austere and gracious. The poems are suave and cutting flights; one thinks of airplanes soaring and diving, very high, urgent and flashing as they turn:

I think continually of those who were truly great.
Who, from the womb, remembered the soul's history
Through corridors of light where the hours are suns
Endless and singing. Whose lovely ambition
Was that their lips, still touched with fire,
Should tell of the Spirit, clothed from head to foot in song.
And who hoarded from the Spring branches
The desires falling across their bodies like blossoms.

Here is superb use of the telescoped metaphor, typical of his idiom:

Eye, gazelle, delicate wanderer,
Drinker of horizon's fluid line.

Mr. Spender's Communism is responsible for consciously dissonant and flat lines. But on the whole, if the tub is thumped it is thumped sharply and with passion and his Communism does the service of directing his thoughts. It provides the discipline of belief; for the flashing sprint the necessary winning post.

* * *

In a shy essay on the relation of the artist to Communism in "New Country"—it may be noted that all regard Communism as something idyllically distant—Mr. Spender is aware that it is paradoxical for an artist who is an individualist to declare for Communism. He notes the suspicion that political Communists would be the first to renounce the poets who create illusory ideal worlds, as Plato, inventor of an ideal Republic, observed with displeasure. And he is uncomfortably aware that the workers would be far more likely to follow him as a feudal lord, and would have no use for him or any of his class as a "comrade."

We arrive therefore at the social significance of this Communist school which is almost alone in producing important poetry in England today: they are singing the declassing of England from above. They aim at the rulers, not at the ruled. The young Englishman of the universities, unlike the young Frenchman, Spaniard or German, has hitherto been the most conservative of young men. What then becomes of the continental saying that in England men become more and more revolutionary as they grow older? That celebrated "staying power"! That finishing of the game of bowls at Plymouth while the Armada waits, that leader on Marx in The Times! Fifty years of masterly inactivity and then, "Bang!" The writers of "New Country" are unanimous in anticipating a long game of bowls first.

* * *

The obvious book to read with the above is "Culture and Environment," by F. R. Leavis and Denys Thompson (Chatto & Windus. 3s. 6d.). This book, intended for those who in schools are "educating our masters," is a subtle question-and-answer examination of the methods and influences of certain kinds of modern advertising, and of the destruction of the organic community by the machine. Against the popular culture and craftsman's happiness of Sturt's "The Wheelwright's Shop" he places the picture of Lynd's "Middletown." "Culture and Environment" asks many more questions than can be simply answered, for the ripples of implication widen with every word.

Three things impressed us. First the contrast between a sample advertisement of the first number of "Pickwick Papers" and one of a book society's recent choice. "It isn't only what she said, but the way she said it." The second thing was a quotation from a railway advertisement, to show the depths of vulgarity to which the "science" or "art" of advertising leads us:

Shakespeare was a poet who got in some good lines, but he wasn't writing poetry all the time. He fell in love with Anne Hathaway, and used to sit in the chimney corner with her. Wouldn't it be great to know what Shakespeare said to her, what was the tale that Shakespeare told his love. Go to Stratford and sit in the corner where Shakespeare sat and feel your spirit lift at the touch of an Immortal.

That advertisement has cost the railway company one return fare.

The third thing is a line quoted from "The Wheelwright's Shop," pointing out that the machine has separated employers from employed and has made work less and less pleasant to do—"Unless, perhaps, for the engineer and the electrician." There is a hint to work on. "Culture and Environment" is an amusing as well as an indignant book and every school-teacher, those who advertise and those who have advertising thrust upon them ought to read it.

LICENSEE.

Friends of Dr. Thwing

Friends of Men, by Charles Franklin Thwing. New York: Macmillan. $3.

IT IS not often that a man of the ability and experience of Dr. Charles Franklin Thwing, president emeritus of Western Reserve University, is willing to share with the public his reminiscences of the prominent people with whom he has come in contact during a busy life. In this delightful volume Dr. Thwing paints some graphic word portraits of a score and a half of these "Friends of Men."

Beginning with Phillips Brooks, he deals with 30 of the leading scholars, publicists and statesmen of the last half century. He contrasts Phillips Brooks with Newman. Concerning Balfour he quotes a statement to the friend who introduced him: "We in America think that that man has the best brain in England"; and he says that his English friend replied, "We in England thinks so, too." He deals at length with Walter Hines Page as ambassador, editor and patriot; and he characterizes Willi Howard Taft as friend, humorist and philosopher.

* * *

While for the most part Dr. Thwing's comments are favorable, yet he does not hesitate to delineate elements of character which are not altogether lovely. He says of Barrett Wendell that he was "odd, eccentric, absurd; and, furthermore, he knew that he was odd, eccentric, absurd"; and he justifies these characterizations by quotations from Wendell's own writings. It was as a teacher, he finds, that Wendell was at his best, for he inspired his students to think comprehensively. His talks were tonics. He belonged, although so different from each of them, to the Harvard chapter of inspiring thinkers, which included William James, Henry Adams and George Herbert Palmer.

It is perhaps his comments on Woodrow Wilson that will arouse the keenest and possibly the sharpest controversy. He pays full attention to Wilson's strong characteristics, granting him "an intellect rich in its disciplined powers, clear in its perceptions, logical in its processes of reasoning, gifted with the power of rational appeal, an imagination fertile and chaste . . . a will strong in its determinations, persistent in its processes and lasting in its impulses, a heart in which the will seemed to have a power quite as great as the emotions themselves, and a conscience which to itself was as commanding as Kant's categorical imperative."

* * *

Of the contrasts in Wilson's character, he says he can find no better description than that which the Earl of Ronaldshay wrote of Lord Curzon: "What gave to his personality its peculiar interest was its amazing contradictions and perversities. What more perplexing paradox could be imagined than that presented by the pomposity and the simplicity, the aloofness and the sociability, the broad-mindedness and the intolerance, the generosity and the pettiness, the exuberant affections and the implacable hates, the contemptuous arrogance and the strange humbleness of heart of this incalculable man."

It is with Wilson, the scholar, that Dr. Thwing is most concerned, and he makes clear that the great promise which distinguished the earlier years at Princeton was not finally realized. He compares the last years of the Princeton presidency, distinguished as they were by "discord, controversy, and division," to the last years of the national presidency, characterized by "acrimony, bitterness, hostilities, both personal and official."

A. F. G.

Painter and Teacher

Thomas Eakins, by Lloyd Goodrich. New York: Whitney Museum of American Art. $10.

SEVENTEEN years after the passing of Thomas Eakins comes this definitive study of his contribution to American art. His reputation has grown through the years, not so much because of his paintings, drawings and sculpture—which were little known to the public—but because of his influence as a teacher. His students and Henri's have not proved ungrateful. Many persons got their first notion of Eakins's importance three years ago when the Museum of Modern Art staged its memorable Homer-Ryder-Eakins show. And now, thanks to the sponsorship of another New York institution, the Whitney Museum of American Art, Eakins receives the just tribute of a comprehensive appreciation and an inclusive catalogue of 515 of his works, 73 of the more important being illustrated.

Expressiveness of drawing was such a leading motive with Eakins that he paid little attention to agreeable pictorial elements. One can imagine him as being impatient with anything that savored of the decorative. He was concerned with the relations of objects in space, involving problems of foreshortening that seemed ever to be his delight. Through drawing he expressed, too, the essential character of the personages and objects he portrayed. Because of this power, he is a painter's painter, for while the layman did not find his usually dull color stirring, his peers knew the worth of his accurate vision.

* * *

Unlike many of the painters of his time, Eakins sought no means of escape from his environment in romantic or allegorical themes. He did many portraits, always in an attitude of candor that his sitters did not in every instance appreciate. Yet he never descended to caricature as one or another noted painter has been known to do. In Eakins's best work one would never suspect that the foundations of his art were laid in France under the tight and slick tradition of Bonnat and Gérôme. He transcended his teaching, as Ibsen outgrew the Scribe playwriting influence in his struggle for the verities. Eakins studied Velásquez, undoubtedly, and Rembrandt, of whom all artists learn something.

In the Modern Museum catalogue Mr. Goodrich wrote of Eakins's paintings of rowers, swimmers and athletes of the seventies: "They prove him to be above all a student of nature, creating art out of the actual unvarnished material of the visible world, with no memories of other men's styles coming between him and the subject. . . . Direct out of life, they still achieved that genuine style that is the inevitable result of a mind of strength and integrity telling the truth about things as it sees them."

* * *

Against a background of the America of Eakins's times, Mr. Goodrich traces the artist's development through boyhood, his youthful studies at the Pennsylvania Academy, his Paris days and his European travels, his return home and his discovery of native subjects, his beginnings in sculpture through his deep interest in anatomy, his original methods of teaching, the loyalty of his students, his dislike of publicity, his unfailing interest in horses, his sense of form and motion and his position in American art.

Mr. Goodrich's book abounds with pointed sayings by Eakins, mere flashes that somehow light up whole vistas, such sayings as those following:

A vessel sailing will almost certainly have three different tilts.
The least action anywhere (in a horse) is carried through the whole animal.
I don't like a long study of casts, even of the sculptors of the best Greek period; at best they are only imitations, and an imitation of imitations cannot have as much life as an imitation of nature itself.
Nature is just as varied and just as beautiful in our day as it was in the time of Phidias.
Our business is distinctly to do something for ourselves.
I think a student should learn to draw with color.
A few hours' intelligent study is better than a whole day of thoughtless plodding.
Always think of the third dimension.
Think of the weight.
Get the portrait of the light, the kind of day it is.

Home Life of a Genius

The Tragedy of Tolstoy, by Countess Alexandra Tolstoy. Yale University Press. $3.

THE story of the last years of Tolstoy's domestic life at Yasnaia Poliana is most painful but also most interesting reading. The present volume, by the daughter who was closest to him in those stormy times, is an almost Strindbergian drama of a man hounded by a female fury, but from whatever angle it is approached the story is no mere record of a brawl. It is one which cuts deeply into important issues. The Countess Alexandra Tolstoy, an impassioned partisan of her father, has been prompted to write these reminiscences because she feels that the world has been given a distorted view of her father's character by the publication of his wife's diary some years ago; and her book will forestall the second volume of that diary, which is in the course of translation and which might, to judge by advance information, damage him still further.

Tolstoy's wife developed an obsession in regard to her own and her husband's diaries, an obsession of which he unwittingly planted the seed when he first shocked her, an innocent, conventionally educated girl, with the diaries confessing the dissipations of his early manhood, and when he instructed her to keep a diary herself. In those early days they read each other's work; in later years, after what is generally called his conversion, when he put forth his doctrine of non-resistance to evil by violence, regarded property as sin, made his books common property and struggled to live a life of extreme simplicity, he kept his diaries as much as possible from her.

* * *

For she regarded the whole of his humanitarianism as hypocrisy, declared that his love of mankind was the escape of a nature uncapable of loving anything individually human and saw his whole attitude as an attack upon her and as selfish neglect of the family. But she feared most that in his diaries he was making her play the rôle of Xantippe to his Socrates. She developed a morbid fear of the opinion of future generations, and she was, these reminiscences indicate, entirely without scruple. His diaries were kept from her because it was discovered that she was taking them away and making post-dated entries in her own to refute his.

One does not have to be the self-tortured woman's partisan to see a gleam of justice hidden among many of her explosive emotional outbursts. We have Gorky's description of Tolstoy sitting like a piece of ancient and inhuman stone by the sea. There is something inhuman in genius. And at present one would agree with his wife's intuition—though not by any means with her reasons—that Tolstoy's ethical phase was his least important. Precisely because it was the enormous revulsion of the sensualist, his propagandist work is suspect in origin, apart from the dubiety of its dogmas.

* * *

And if, as a woman of extremely conventional, aristocratic tastes, narrow-minded and incapable of assuming the kind of vision to which he had attained, she comes out badly, everything in her behavior suggests that she embodied in awe-inspiring manner that essential conserving quality in woman which balances man's revolutionary instinct. In spite of all her subterfuges, her plots, her threats, scenes, faked illnesses and hypocrisies, she was defending the needs and dignity of her family. She behaved irrationally, but Tolstoy also behaved irrationally. In this book they seem to be more than life-size figures caught in that dilemma—to what extent have we the right to interfere with others? The drama is amazingly well told.

There are many happy pages in these reminiscences. In Yasnaia Poliana the children always discovered a delightful holiday atmosphere, and there is a charming story of Tolstoy getting under the dinner table with his children to hide from his wife one night when she came down late for dinner, and of all giving themselves away by their giggles. There is the story of Tchekov's visit and how Tolstoy begged him not to write dramas.

There is light on the Tolstoyan disciples who aroused Tolstoy's merriment because they looked so serious and holy in their specially adopted peasant dresses and were pained when anyone made a joke. And even amid the storms there was a constant air of work in the house, the endless copying of manuscripts from Tolstoy's abridged and always wrongly punctuated writing. Tolstoy, twinkling, sympathetic, pleased by the smallest things, immensely responsive to every movement of life, is drawn with both his conscience and his charm. It would require another Tolstoy indeed to write this confused family history in the round, with the sympathy and gentle exactitude of touch of which he was the master. His daughter has made an important contribution to the material of such a history.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

Mr. De Valera and Ireland

De Valera, by Denis Gwynn. London: Jarrolds. 12s. 6d.

MR. DE VALERA'S personality rouses such violent reactions, and his political background is so involved and controversial, that he is an extremely difficult subject for a contemporary biographer. On the whole Mr. Gwynn displays restraint and detachment in this well-authenticated record of Mr. De Valera's political career—though whether the Irish leader's most ardent supporters will think it does him justice is questionable. Mr. Gwynn sticks to facts. He writes interestingly and lucidly, but those who have no grounding in Irish events of the last 15 or 16 years will have to apply themselves if they are to follow intelligently the sinuous course of Mr. De Valera's activities, and the intricate reasons for his recent increase in popularity.

To those who know Irish history Mr. Gwynn is easy to follow. It is a pity, therefore, that his picture of De Valera's character is not more revealing on the private side. One cannot help wishing for close-ups: some intimate touches which might give a clue to his motive power, his mind and his nature. What peculiar quality was it which evoked such unanimous confidence in his ability in the early days of Dail Eireann when, with only the record of his fighting in the 1916 rebellion and his terms of imprisonment in England to recommend him, he was made President of Sinn Fein, President of the Irish Volunteers, and soon afterward President of Dail Eireann and of the Cabinet?

* * *

Is it possible that De Valera had no inner driving force and ability at that time to inspire his friends? Had he, by his Easter Week record—he was the last commandant to surrender and his men undoubtedly occupied the most strategic positions in Dublin and caused the largest number of casualties—and by his absence from Ireland in prison, so grown in the imagination of the Irish people into legendary and martyred figure that his gifts of leadership were taken for granted? Did he appear to be a modern version of the gods and heroes, an ideal figurehead for the activities which were to arouse the dormant national consciousness of the Irish? Was he the white-headed boy of circumstances?

It is difficult to see for what practical reasons he should thus have had glory thrust upon him. He was not even Irish by birth, and he had sheltered behind his American citizenship in 1916 to escape execution. He did not remain long in Ireland after his release from prison, nor take any great part in formulating the policy of armed resistance against the English Government. In America, where he was raising money and fostering Irish-American support (actually he quarreled violently with two of their most powerful leaders), he was hailed by certain sections of the press as President of the Irish Republic. Although at the time he was understood to favor some form of dominion home rule, he accepted the title. Once more, through no effort of his own, he was thrust into power, though later the implications of the title were to cause him many embarrassments in his negotiations with Lloyd George.

* * *

Mr. Gwynn carries the story to present times. The de Valera who emerges from his book is a man not animated by hatred of Great Britain—though he has done more to inflame Irish opinion against Great Britain than many others—but driven by a desire for utmost independence, economic as well as political, even at the price of making Ireland a low-standard country isolated from the modern world. So far events have played into his hands. He has been the most fortunate of Irish politicians. But can it continue? He has released all political prisoners. And this is where his troubles may begin.

For Mr. de Valera—except perhaps in 1916—has never been a really popular figure with the army. Will he be able to control the newly organized I. R. A.? How does he stand with the communist element, who have supporters in the I. R. A., and what attitude might they force him to adopt toward the immovable North? I think Mr. Gwynn overemphasizes the suggestion of communist intrigue. There has always been a certain sympathy and exchange of documents between Russia and the Irish Republicans, but the possibility that Communism which Mr. Gwynn says is more prevalent in the industrial North might yet unite the whole country seems definitely unlikely. Meantime de Valera is virtually a dictator, and into what strange paths this lover of the ex-cathedra may lead the country, Mr. Gwynn does not attempt to predict.

E. M. V.

"The Life of Shelley," as comprised in the "Life" by Hogg, the "Memoirs" by Peacock and the "Recollections" by Trelawney, has been published in two volumes by Dent in England and Dutton in America.

A New Approach to Russia

The Russian Emerges, by Nicholas Ignatieff. Toronto: Macmillan.

BEFORE the opportunity to review this book arrived, the Soviet Five-Year Plan, which it describes as a "bogey," had been completed. It was compressed into 4¼ years. And the man of iron, Stalin, who engineered it, had begun to cast around for another plan. So far as we know he is still fishing. The expectations are that he will bring up on the end of his line a plan for more food, more clothes, more comforts. The population has had enough of the first plan, which attempted to apply to Russia the mass production methods of America without the mass production profits. It wants a new plan which will increase the ration card. When it learns, as it is beginning to learn, that an unemployed German is better off than a man at a steady job in Russia, it will perhaps call, as has been done elsewhere, for what is termed "a new deal."

So much for the plan. The author of this book would have us go beyond the Five-Year Plan and get some light on the men behind it. Of what permanent value are systems, he asks. It is "the human forces in Russia that should hold our attention." What are these forces? Youth in upheaval. Youth serving the Communists, heedless of material comforts, content with dreams and an outlet for their abounding energy. Youth challenging their elders. Youth with characteristics peculiar to Russians, zest and enthusiasm when working in gangs, but lost and muddled when functioning as individuals.

The traits are significant. With such characteristics, the author says, "A materialistic, industrial civilization will never come out of Russia." This is a bold statement. It is at once a hope and a conclusion. But the authority is sound, for the author is a Russian whose roots lie deep in his native land. What then? "It is wholly likely that ardent religious fire will sweep over Russia, that materialistic zeal so suddenly conceived will, just as suddenly, give way to spiritual enthusiasm equal only to that of the early Christians." Other competent writers on Russia share this view, but they feel there may yet be a long road to travel.

Meanwhile Russia arms. Every able-bodied man and woman is held in reserve as a potential fighter in the Red Army—the vanguard of the world Red Army with which the Communists hope some day to contest world capitalism. A dismal prospect. Yet, in the opinion of the author, if Stalin is again forced to distract attention from the defects of the plan upon which he has practically staked his future, the circumstances are favorable for a bid for world revolution.

Although this book enters the market at a time when there is a multiplicity of writings on the great Russian experiment, and although there are points upon which the author will not find all readers in entire agreement—as, for instance, his somewhat contemptuous attitude toward systems in general, when economic planning is finding more and more supporters as a way out of the world-wide economic recession—his stimulating analysis and presentation of the system in Russia and what is behind it are deserving of careful study. The author certainly gives us a fresh approach to the Russian problem, a relief indeed amid the unending outpourings of superficial observers.

Making a New Town

New Road, by Merle Colby. New York: Viking. $2.50.

MR. COLBY'S first novel, "All Ye People," won praise from reviewers and public, who liked it for the vigor with which it swept them along the road of westward adventure, from Vermont to Ohio, in 1810. Mr. Colby's second novel, "New Road," belongs to a slightly later period between 1820 and 1840.

It was in the region vaguely known as the Northwest Territory, somewhere north of the Maumee River, that Martin Ward, second son of a Maryland plantation owner, having got lost, found a bogged wagon, a camp fire, and a young widow all alone. Martin, who had come west to take up an obsolete claim to a thousand acres, came upon the young frontier woman who had been the bride of Jethro Ulmer, helped her build a log cabin in which they managed to survive the first winter, married her, blocked the Trace and built a new road so that movers had to pass his cabin, and by picking out those whom he wanted, settled the town of Toward. He made the town of Toward. It was his child, his pet; his possession, he thought, until Toward rebelled, followed its own will almost to annihilation, shriveled into nothingness with the call of richer opportunities still further west, and then was left to Martin to be built up again.

"New Road" may be looked at in two ways. One way, it is Martin Ward's story, and thus the tale of what a single purpose, too closely held, can do to a man. The other way, it is the story of a town. Then Toward, rather than Martin Ward, is the central figure, and that, we believe, is the way the author regards it.

"New Road" is not so full, rich, and colorful a tale as "All Ye People." Though it has more form and coherence and shows a more consistent attempt at character development, the indication drawn from a comparison of the two books is that Mr. Colby's gift, so far, is greater as a painter of swift scenes in a crowded pageant and as a relater of brief episodes than as the teller of a long, well-articulated story.

Tapestries as Documents

Tapestry: the Mirror of Civilization, by Phyllis Ackerman. New York: Oxford University Press. $4.75.

PRESENTING it always in a human envelopment, against a continuous historical background, Miss Ackerman sets forth the story of tapestries as something inseparable from the life out of which they were woven. Typical of the way she sets the stage before she displays interpretatively a characteristic example of an age is her résumé of conditions in fourteenth-century France that were to prepare the way for the famous Apocalypse set ordered in 1377 for the Cathedral of Angers by Louis I, Duc d'Anjou.

She shows how six centuries had brought Christianity in western Europe, particularly in France, to an uncertain state that paralleled that in which Judaism was shaking when John sent out his letters to the seven churches in Asia. The new French national spirit manifested itself in the cathedrals and universities, and in the forward-looking policies of Louis IX. Yet these magnificent externals were to prove but the last achievement of a creative force that spent itself: Soon the enemies of France laid the country waste, and chaos reigned. Leaders turned to mystical aspects of religion. The Book of Revelation became a solace of abstractions. The Apocalypse came into its own as a prophetic symbol of a new day of ultimate salvation. From this period of desperation dates the Angers set, which Miss Ackerman regards as a supreme æsthetic invention, expressing in every scene "a penetrating realization of the spiritual drama."

By contrast Miss Ackerman then describes a tapestry based on the Apocalypse that was made a century and a half later, when there was no concern in the design with a national distress, and religious symbols were no longer the last refuge of despairing, devout men. Now the text of Revelation is filtered through a commonplace mentality. The result was a notable document of religious instruction, but it "has nothing to do with religion."

It is known from the records that weaving was practised in the Sumerian cities of the Chaldean plain 30 centuries before the coming of the Nazarene, not as a craft merely but as an art, and by 2900 B. C. in western Asia tapestries were unmistakably being made, panels with woven designs for use in a tabernacle. From ancient Egypt fragments of pictorial weaving have survived, and though we have not the actuality we have in the Odyssey Homer's description of the picture tapestry that Penelope wove.

Miss Ackerman proceeds to trace the history of tapestries as living objects of æsthetic perception, "images of active beliefs or surviving echoes of almost forgotten cults; counters of the commerce that has swept streams of ideas back and forth across the world; records of the habits, amusements, follies and illuminations of the human spirit." The trail runs through the ancient East and Egypt, follows the empires of Rome, the fortunes of the Norsemen and their descendants, traverses the Renaissance, the reign of Marguerite of Austria, and continues with a consideration of the Fontainebleau Looms, the Flemish Renaissance, Catherine de'Medici and Henri III, the century of Rubens, Peru and Mexico, Louis XIV, Louis XV, Goya's tapestries, and the nineteenth century, concluding with chapters on the technique and aesthetic of tapestry and appendixes containing the guild regulations, notes on collectors and collections, a bibliography and an index.

There are 48 plates illustrating great examples. The whole work is a model of scholarship that steadily escapes dryness and pedantry. It forms a bridge between the layman's approach to the subject and that of the specializing curator.

Beethoven, by Frank Howes (New York: Oxford University Press. $.50) is the latest addition to the valuable Musical Pilgrim series of handbooks, of which Sir Arthur Somervell is the general editor. "Beethoven" contains analytical notes on the Second and Third Symphonies, The Piano Concertos in G and E flat and the Violin Concerto. There is also a brief note on the "Heiligenstadt Testament."

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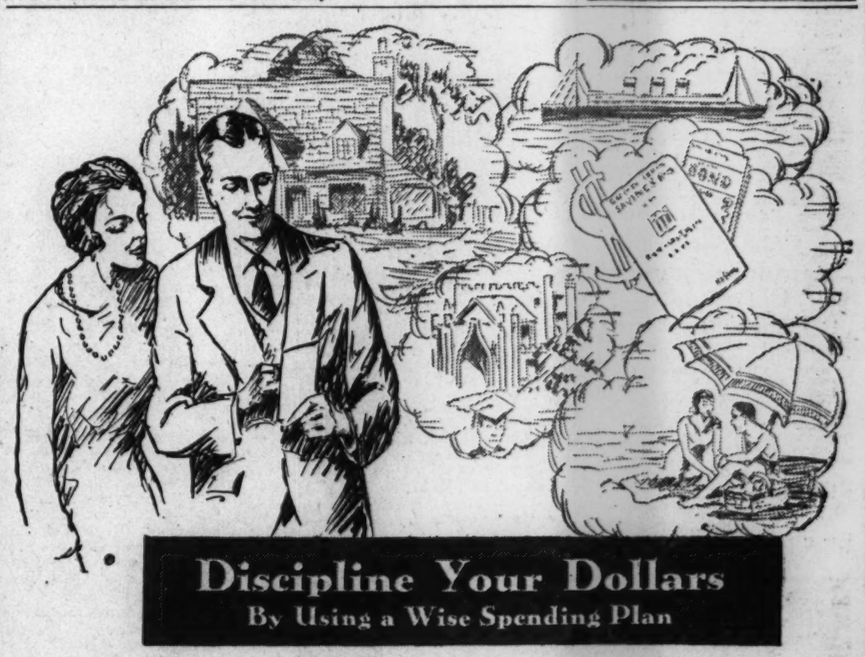

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The Home Forum

The Practical Gardener

FRUIT, FLOWERS AND PLANTS
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PRACTICAL GARDENER

"MY DEAR, aren't strawberries in season just now? Very well, then; suppose we call on this practical gardener."

The garden was hidden from the suburban roadway by a high wall. We lifted the gate-latch and entered—the lady and I. Coming straight from the asphalted way of the present, we could not be sure whether we had stepped right back into the Golden Age of the past or up to some Arcadia of the future. Certainly the contrast was surprising. There lay a garden; only it did not so much lie as live and stir and be its lovely self. And through the hush of a pervading peace floated the soft sweet melody of a thousand blended joys.

For the moment, David Diggar and his notice board were quite forgotten; but, as we turned a corner of the path where the fragrance of the white-frilled Mrs. Sinkins scented the air, they were recalled. At the far end knelt a squat little figure of a man, fronted by a faded green apron and crowned with a sun-burnt straw hat; unquestionably the practical David. We were on him before he was aware of our presence; but, for all the surprise he showed, we might have been—in a manner of speaking—but a flitting bird, a butterfly, or a passing breeze. At his hand was a bundle of silvery-leaved cuttings, and in the raked ground in front of him a few rows of their fellows paraded with military precision. Dabbing in another recruit at the end of the line, he signaled that he was at our service; whereupon we explained about the strawberries sold in season.

* * *

"Strawberries! Oh, yes, plenty of strawberries! Picked while you wait. Aye, its carnation cuttings I'm putting in. Will they root well this fashion? Well, it is more than fifty years ago that I learned the best way of taking carnations, and I've never forgotten the lesson.

"I was a perky apprentice when I leaned over the garden wall of old Gossip Gray and watched her dibbling in carnation stems, for all the world like cabbage plants. 'Aye, Granny,' says I, superior-like, 'is it carnations you expect to grow, or are you just takin' the air and a bit of exercise?' 'Laddie,' says she, 'I was growin' carnations when you were countin' how many little pigs went to market. Just you come back a twel' month hence and see if an auld wife canna teach you something about gardening.' And, sure enough, when the time came round, the Gossip's plants would have rejoiced the heart of any proper gardener. But, of course, you get out of a garden just what you bring to it; it's the old old law, and it never fails.

"You are but amateurs, you say. Well, I won't affirm that's a handicap, if you but live up to the true meaning of the word. Could I afford the indulgence, it would be Amateur Gardener I'd put on my notice-board. Oh yes, I'm aye learning, and aye willing to learn. From my fellow gardeners? That's not impossible; but it's better to let the flowers themselves teach you. Flowers and birds have a lot in common, and surely you wouldna think to teach a thrush to sing better? So with the flowers; just put them where they can be happy and they'll make you happy in turn, if only in seeing them lift themselves aboon the soil to soar and sing their ain sweet song in curve and color and perfume. How can we tell where the plants can best be happy? H'm! As the inspired William says: 'Aye, there's the rub.' For it takes an inspired gardener to answer that question satisfactorily.

* * *

"I've seen some argument in print lately about whether parents are fit to bring up children. I venture no opinion on that score. But an equally sensible query would be: Are gardeners fit to bring up flowers? And my answer? Well, I'd give it this way: It is not so much better flowers we need today as better gardeners. You see, the better flower is here already; it but waits the understanding gardener to perceive it for himself, and then to learn how to reproduce it for other folk to see. You like my garden, do you? Something different about it! Belikes, you've both got the hearing ear and the seeing eye. But here's the laddie with your strawberries. Bonnie berries, too, and as sweet as bonnie!

"Have I discovered what makes the strawberries thrive and be happy? In some ways, yes. For one thing they must have the company of the birds—which is not the generally accepted view, you'll be thinking. Still, when you go back to the beginnings of the berry, you'll see it is sound sense both in theory and practice. However, you search vainly in horticultural lore for the true origin of the strawberry. 'Deed, it was a little bird that whispered the secret in my ear — most secrets worth knowing come that way, don't they?

* * *

"Long, long ago, there was a wee trailing plant grew by the side of a wood. It was so insignificant that it had never thought it worth while to claim a name. Every summer it bore its fruit; but what fruit! Tiny wartlike things, green, hard, and bitter; it was so ashamed of them that it tried to bury them in the earth. And yet the little plant must have had some aspirations; for, early one bright summer morning, it was roused from its habitual dejection by the lively song of a blackbird perched on an overhanging bough. As the wonderful liquid music sprayed down over the little plant, down in its roots something woke up and stirred. Gradually, in the joy of the song, the pea-like fruit commenced to swell; and, as it swelled, it softened, so that the sweetness in the notes found entrance and soaked right through and through. Soon the sharp eye of the bird caught sight of this strange new fruit. He flew down to investigate and, after inquisitively cocking his head a few times, he dipped his red bill deep into the berry. Again, and yet again he dipped, and each time something of the redness of his bill passed into the fruit.

"Of course, you can guess the rest of the process, and see how the berry and the bird must grow together if the berries are to be at their best. And, mark you, there's not a better judge of a good strawberry than Sir Peter Blackbird. So be glad when you find the merles foregathering at your strawberry beds; it's a sure sign that you'll have quality—aye, and quantity, too, if you know how to share. Yes, the birds are as much a part of this garden as the fruit and the flowers.

"The gardener? You'd like to hear what he should bring to it. Well, friends, there's been enough secrets told for one day; maybe you'll try to find out that one for yourselves But I'll give you one thing; no one can be a true gardener without that quality called humility. It is fundamental. I am no scholar; but, being a gardener. I delve a lot, sometimes even into the very words I use in my profession. And I reckon the deepest digging I ever did into the earth was when I discovered the word humus and its offshoots. Humus, as you'll know, is that quality in the soil which makes things grow and flourish. When I say that humility is one of its bairns, you'll readily understand how helpful it is in a gardener. Solomon desired to be a good king and he asked for wisdom. Had he wanted to be a good gardener, he would have asked for humility. And yet when all's said and done, the two words may well stand for the same thing. You'll be going, then; and I've got my other work to do. But, thank you kindly for your visit, and welcome back again." WILLIAM FORBES.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Peter and John Came Back With Wonder in Their Eyes."

Mary the Mother

(With John after the crucifixion)

I saw them come; his arm supported her
But her eyes were calm; even he seemed to gain
Strength from her suffering. When he had seated her
In the chamber above, all the rest withdrew
And he and she talked alone. At last they sent
Me in with food. Morning or night I know not
They were talking there; and a light seemed to fill
The room. John called me to them; took the food
And gave it to her; she ate while I stood by.
She was questioning him about the Mount.
He answered: "Even from you I must hide these things
Till he be risen again."
"Again?" she said.
"Strange things," he said, "we saw upon the Mount."
She pondered: "Yea, I too have seen strange things,
I who have seen Gabriel face to face with tidings from God."

They sent me hence; but I knew then he would rise again.
I knew they meant that and I waited like the rest.
I came and went as they bade me with food and drink.

Once Peter came and stumbled to her feet;
As a man in agony his sobs fell hard;
I heard her voice dropping upon his woe
Like gentle rain dropping upon the roof;
Or like a hid stream's murmur in the wood;
The while he knelt, his head upon her knee,
I saw his face again as he went out
Lifted to the rain and storm as if he would
Clasp nature's fury to his heart; his arms
Outstretched; poised on the door tread for a moment and was gone.

Dawn drew to day and day to dark again;
But all night through it was as if a light
Shone in that room. Very early the Marys came;
She blessed them and they went. She never stirred
But said: "Go thou, my son: Peter awaits thee."
And he went and left her alone. We were all quiet then,
Waiting. Mary of Magdala came first:
She said no word but passed right in to her;
We heard her sobbing in her arms for joy.
Even then we did not see; it was hid from us;
Peter and John came back with wonder in their eyes;
And still our eyes were holden; it was not till he came,
His very self, we knew. But she had known
All through those long, dark hours; she knew her son;
And, knowing, saw him as the Son of God.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW.

W. S. Gilbert and the Bab's Ballads

For a time his writings, although voluminous, attracted no attention whatsoever. He tried everything — reporting, dramatic criticism, editorials, weekly news letters to provincial papers, political polemics, essays—all the forms of quotidian literature that flow from the pen of any young person who vaguely "wants to write" (a sentence that, appropriately, has no object). The results were financially negligible. Nor did he have the meager satisfaction of knowing that there were those who were watching him, believing in him. Nobody was watching a young journalistic hack who was no different from scores of his fellows except that he combined a gift for saying cutting things with a complete inability to refrain from saying them.

But the door opened at last, not widely, but sufficiently ajar for him to get his foot in the crack—which was all he wanted. . . . In 1861 one Henry J. Byron, having found not only a printer, but a backer for his literary and editorial aspirations, started a weekly which he called *Fun*. It was an unblushing paraphrase of *Punch*, but it survived and prospered.

Its existence did not long remain a secret from young Gilbert, to whom the advent of a new weekly was as the advent of a new poultry-yard to a hawk. As promptly as might be he swooped down with an article and an accompanying half-page picture. Both were accepted, and Byron delighted and terrified him by inviting him to be a regular contributor, supplying a column of reading matter and a half-page drawing every week. Thus, some time between 1861 and 1864, began an association that lasted for a decade, and that saw the creation of the ballads that are still the most widely read comic verse in the English language.

His early contributions to *Fun* were much the same sort of stuff that he had hitherto turned out, except that it was all published. He reviewed plays and art exhibitions, covered politics, and wrote burlesques and parodies, including a quantity of verse. Some of the pictures were initialed; at first, "W. G.," and later "W. S. G." The text was generally anonymous. In 1865 Tom Hood, whose *The Rhymester* is still in everyone's library of rhyming dictionaries, succeeded Byron as editor, retaining Gilbert as staff contributor, both as author and artist.

Under Hood's editorship Gilbert began to give increasing attention to the humorous verses that were beginning to be one of the paper's weekly features. He illustrated them himself, and at first the drawings received quite as much notice as the rhymes they adorned. The noncommittal signatory initials gave way to a pseudonym, "Bab," which had been Gilbert's pet name as a child. . . .

The ballads are important, not only for their own entertaining sakes, but as a source-book of the Gilbert and Sullivan operettas. In one of his letters to Mathilde Wesendonk, Wagner wrote: "It is quite clear to me that I shall never create anything new again. That one highest peak of productiveness left me with such an abundance of fertile germs that I have now but to reach back and take one from my store, the cultivation being then an easy matter." This was not literally true of Wagner, and it is not literally true of Gilbert. He created new themes and characters long after his days on the staff of *Fun*. But it is quite true that in the *Bab Ballads* Gilbert reached a peak of inventiveness that he never again approached. — DEEMS TAYLOR, in the Preface to "Plays & Poems of W. S. Gilbert." (New York: Random House, 1932.)

Spring Dusk

Through the gold-sprinkled dusk
The white sails turn home
From shining lake and bay
And prows have wings of foam.

Through lilac-scented dusk,
From furrows that were long,
The plowman hurries home
And love has wings of song.

And so our dreams come back
Through dusk like this, from far
Or near, to watch with us
Again the evening star.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH.

The Urchins' Dance

By the moon we sport and play,
With the night begins our day:
As we frisk the dew doth fall;
Trip it, little urchins all!
Lightly as the little bee,
Two by two, and three by three;
And about, about go we.

—From THOMAS RAVENCROFT'S "Brief Discourse, etc.," 1614.

Der Auferstehungstag

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

OBGLEICH Jesu Auferstehung sehr bedeutungsvoll ist, haben die Sterblichen ihren vollen Sinn nicht erfaßt. Jahrhundertelang ist gepredigt worden, daß Jesus von den Toten auferstand; aber viele, die dies blindlings glauben, verstehen nicht, warum oder wie er diesen mächtigen Sieg über das Grab errang. Überdies denken viele, daß seine Auferstehung für sie heute nichts mehr bedeute. Doch was die Auferstehung uns lehrt, muß, wenn es richtig verstanden wird, den Niedergeschlagenen und Bedrängten immer Hoffnung und Freude bringen. Da die Auferstehung Christi Jesu für den Sieg des Lebens über den Tod, des Guten über das Böse, des Geistes über die Materie zeugt, ist sie ein für die Menschen segensreiches Ereignis.

Obgleich Bände über Jesus geschrieben worden sind, enthalten die Evangelien verhältnismäßig wenig Worte von ihm selber. Zu diesen Worten, die alle anwendbar und des Ergründens wert sind, gehört seine Erklärung: „Der Geist ist's, der da lebendig macht; das Fleisch ist nichts nütze". Da er verstand, daß Gott, der Geist, das All ist, wußte er, daß die Materie oder das Fleisch nichts ist. Von diesem Standpunkte aus war für ihn das, was mit seinem Körper geschah, ein Teil des unwirklichen materiellen Traumes. Da das Leben unsterblich ist, ist der Tod nicht zu fürchten sondern zu überwinden. Seine Auferstehung war wie seine anderen wunderbaren Werke ein beredtes Zeugnis der belebenden Kraft des Geistes.

Mit der Zeit verlor die christliche Kirche jedoch die von Jesus gelehrte und bewiesene belebende Kraft des Geistes aus den Augen. Selbst seine erklärten Nachfolger sahen schließlich in seiner Auferstehung eher einen Beweis seiner Göttlichkeit als einen Beweis der lebendigen Wahrheit, die er lehrte. Es blieb einer geistiggesinnten Neuengländerin vorbehalten, die Welt zu der vollen Bedeutung der Worte und Werke des Meisters zu erwecken. Man darf wohl sagen, daß ein neuer Auferstehungstag für die Menschen anbrach, als Mary Baker Eddy der Welt „die wissenschaftliche Erklärung des Seins" gab, deren erste Zeilen lauten: „Es ist kein Leben, keine Wahrheit, keine Intelligenz und keine Substanz in der Materie. Alles ist unendliches Gemüt und seine unendliche Offenbarwerdung; denn Gott ist Alles in allem" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 468). Als diese Worte zum erstenmal veröffentlicht wurden, erkannten wenige, daß diese Erklärung die von Christus Jesus vor Jahrhunderten bewiesene unbedingte Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen darlegt.

Heute erkennen viele, daß diese „wissenschaftliche Erklärung des Seins" mit des Meisters Worten über die belebende Kraft des Geistes übereinstimmt. Viele beweisen, daß die Christliche Wissenschaft seine Worte verständlich und auf das heutige Leben anwendbar macht. Sie erkennen, daß die Sterblichen von dem falschen Glauben an Leben in der Materie, in dem das menschliche Bewußtsein begraben ist, erwachen müssen. Heute ist die irrige Annahme, daß der wirkliche Mensch einen materiellen Körper habe, der ihn durch Begierden und Leidenschaften beherrsche, als Lüge bloßgestellt, die geleugnet und zerstört werden muß. Ein freudiger Auferstehungstag bricht für jeden an, der in der Erkenntnis, daß der Mensch geistig ist, sich erhebt und beweist, daß die belebende Kraft des Geistes die einzige Kraft ist, die den Menschen regiert.

„Das Bewußtsein baut einen besseren Körper auf, wenn der Glaube an die Materie besiegt worden ist", erklärt Mrs. Eddy auf Seite 425 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit. Wenn wir verstehen lernen, daß nicht ein materieller Körper, um den man ich ängstigt, sondern ein mit rechten Ideen erfülltes Bewußtsein unser wahres Erbe ist, beginnt Furcht mit ihren mißtönenden Begleiterscheinungen aus unserem Denken und Leiden aus unserer Erfahrung zu verschwinden. Da man den Glauben an die Materie durch Beherbergen geistiger Ideen und Fernhalten falscher Gedanken von seinem Bewußtsein überwindet, ist es für den Körper offenbar gut, wenn das Denken geläutert wird. Wenn man durch das Erlangen des Gemüts Christi sein Bewußtsein von irrigen Annahmen, falschen Schlüssen und verwirrtem Denken befreit, kann man seinen Körper von den Verheerungen der Sünde und der Krankheit befreien.

Der Christliche Wissenschafter findet, daß alles Geheimnisvolle an der Auferstehung einer Dankbarkeit dafür weicht, daß der Meister den Menschen diesen überzeugenden Beweis der Macht Gottes, des Guten, zur Überwindung alles Übels gegeben hat. Sie schätzen es, daß der Wegweiser sich ein reines Denken und reine Beweggründe bewahrte, daß er sich durch den falschen Augenschein der körperlichen Sinne über die vermeintliche Wirklichkeit oder Macht des Bösen nicht irreführen ließ. Jesus konnte, als Pilatus ihm erklärte, daß er Macht habe, ihn zu kreuzigen oder loszulassen, zuversichtlich erwidern: „Du hättest keine Macht über mich, wenn sie dir nicht wäre von obenherab gegeben". Für Jesus war die Kreuzigung eine Gelegenheit, die Unsterblichkeit des Lebens und damit die Ohnmacht des Hasses und des Todes zu beweisen.

Die Christlichen Wissenschafter verehren Mrs. Eddy, weil sie die von Jesus gelehrte Wahrheit offenbarte und als beweisbar darbot. Wenn sie sich unablässig in die Bibel im Zusammenhang mit Wissenschaft und Gesundheit vertiefen, und die in diesen Büchern enthaltenen Regeln des göttlichen Prinzips anwenden, erhebt sich ihr Denken und Alltagsleben über das Niedrige und Weltliche. Da sie wissen, daß nur, wer reines Herzens ist, die Güte Gottes verstehen kann, erkennen sie, daß Mrs. Eddy die Offenbarung des wahren Wesens Gottes infolge ihrer reinen Geistigkeit empfangen konnte.

Wenn die Christen Gott und Seine göttlichen Gesetze verstehen lernen, können auch sie die Unsterblichkeit des Menschen beweisen. Wenn sie Haß durch Liebe, Groll durch Versöhnlichkeit ersetzen, können sie die belebende Kraft des Geistes beweisen und von Furcht und Krankheit frei werden. Da sie klar sehen, können sie sich über die Tatsache freuen, die Mrs. Eddy in die Worte kleidet: „Christus hat den Stein von der Tür menschlicher Hoffnung und menschlichen Glaubens abgewälzt und hat sie durch die Offenbarung und Demonstration des Lebens in Gott zu der Möglichkeit des Einsseins mit der geistigen Idee des Menschen und seinem göttlichen Prinzip, Liebe, emporgehoben" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 45).

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Resurrection Day

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALTHOUGH Jesus' resurrection was full of meaning, mortals have failed to grasp its full significance. For centuries, the fact that he rose from the dead has been preached, but many who in a blind way believe this to be true do not understand why or how he accomplished this mighty triumph over the grave. Many, moreover, have come to feel that his resurrection does not greatly concern them now. However, the lesson of the resurrection, when correctly understood, must ever bring hope and cheer to the downcast and distressed. Bearing witness to the triumph of Life over death, good over evil, Spirit over matter, the resurrection of Christ Jesus is an event freighted with blessings for humanity.

Although volumes have been written about Jesus, his own words as recorded in the Gospels are comparatively few. Among these words, all of which are practical and worthy of study, is his declaration, "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing." Because he understood God, Spirit, to be All, he knew the nothingness of matter or the flesh. From this standpoint what was done to his body was to him a part of the unreal material dream. Since Life is immortal, death is not to be feared, but conquered. Like his other marvelous works, his resurrection was an eloquent testimony to the quickening power of Spirit.

In time, however, the Christian church lost sight of the quickening power of Spirit which Jesus had taught and demonstrated. Even his professed followers came to regard Jesus' resurrection more as an evidence of his divinity than as a proof of the vital truth he had taught. It remained for a spiritually-minded New England woman to awaken the world to the full import of the Master's words and works. A new resurrection day may be said to have dawned for humanity when Mary Baker Eddy gave to the world "the scientific statement of being," the first few lines of which read: "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 468). When these words were first published, few realized that this statement set forth the absolute truth about God and man which Christ Jesus had demonstrated centuries before.

Many are now recognizing that this "scientific statement of being" coincides with the Master's words concerning the quickening power of Spirit. Many are proving that Christian Science makes his words understandable and available for present-day use. They recognize that mortals must awaken from the false belief of life in matter in which human consciousness has been buried. Today the erroneous belief that the real man has a material body which controls him through appetites and passions has been uncovered as a lie to be denied and destroyed. A joyous resurrection day comes to each individual who, realizing that man is spiritual, rises to prove the quickening power of Spirit to be the only power governing man.

"Consciousness constructs a better body when faith in matter has been conquered," states Mrs. Eddy on page 425 of Science and Health. When one learns that his true heritage is a consciousness filled with right ideas, instead of a material body about which to worry, then fear with its attendant discords begins to fade from his thought, and suffering from his experience. Since one conquers faith in matter by entertaining spiritual ideas and refusing to admit wrong thoughts into his consciousness, it is plain that the body is benefited as thinking is purified. As one clears his consciousness of erroneous beliefs, false conclusions, and confused thinking by gaining the Mind of Christ, one may resurrect his body from the ravages of sin and disease.

The Christian Scientist finds that all sense of mystery surrounding the resurrection gives place to gratitude for the fact that the Master gave humanity this convincing proof of the power of God, good, to overcome all evil. They appreciate the fact that the Way-shower kept his thoughts and motives pure; that he refused to be deceived by the false evidence of the physical senses concerning the supposed reality or power of evil. Jesus could state with assurance, when Pilate declared his power to crucify or to release him, "Thou couldest have no power at all against me, except it were given thee from above." To Jesus the crucifixion was an opportunity to demonstrate the immortality of Life, thus proving the powerlessness of hate and death.

Christian Scientists revere Mrs. Eddy because she has revealed and presented as demonstrable the truth which Jesus taught. As they continue to study the Scriptures in connection with Science and Health, and apply the rules of divine Principle these books contain, their thoughts and daily lives are lifted above the merely sordid and material. Knowing that the goodness of God can be understood only by the pure in heart, they recognize that Mrs. Eddy's ability to receive the revelation of the true nature of God was the result of her pure spirituality.

As Christians learn to understand God and His divine laws, they too can prove the immortality of man. As they replace hate with Love, resentment with forgiveness, they can demonstrate the quickening power of Spirit and be freed from fear and disease. With vision brightened, they can rejoice that, as Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 45), "Christ hath rolled away the stone from the door of human hope and faith, and through the revelation and demonstration of life in God, hath elevated them to possible at-one-ment with the spiritual idea of man and his divine Principle, Love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Doctrine of Atonement." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Tides of Fundy

In Chignecto Bay the Fundy tides sweep in, often as high as forty or fifty feet; and as they wash out they leave broad beaches and ledges of brick-red mud, and marshes where wild-fowl have their feeding ground. The water that rushes in is tinged with red, from its own clay-bank. Far off down the bay the rolling gray-green of Fundy—called by the French the *Baie Française*, and by the Micmacs the Tormented Sea—battles with the winds, which hurl the water in one direction while the tides rush with it in another.

Of all Nova Scotia's countless attractions, none is more interesting than the tormented tides of the Bay of Fundy. In this northern end of the bay, especially, where the water becomes more confined, it rolls not merely in waves, but in spectacular walls that march onto the shore. The changing colors of this water, red and blue and green and silver, are remarkable at all times; in the early morning they are exquisite; when fogs still hang low and the crimson of the sky tinges the water through the misty gray veil.

"Tides of Fundy, tides of Fundy,
What is this you bring to me—
News from nowhere, vague and haunting
As the white fog from the sea."

—VERNON QUINN, in "Beautiful Canada." (New York: Stokes.)

The Yellow Violet

When beechen buds begin to swell,
And woods the blue-bird's warble know,
The yellow violet's modest bell
Peeps from the last year's leaves below.

Ere russet fields their green resume,
Sweet flower, I love, in forest bare,
To meet thee, when thy faint perfume
Alone is in the virgin air.

Of all her train, the hands of Spring
First plant thee in the watery mould,
And I have seen thee blossoming
Beside the snow-bank's edges cold. . . .

—WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, "Works."

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Run Into Selling Flurry In Late Market

Close Irregularly Lower With Good Turnover for Short Session

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—The stock market tried to advance for a time under leadership of commodity issues, coincident with inflation talk, but ran into scattered selling in the late trading, and closed irregularly lower today.

Trading was active, with a turnover of some 900,000 shares for the two-hour session.

The list gave way to sharp weakness of American Telephone in the late trading. That issue dropped 4 points, and many narrow gains elsewhere were converted into declines of from fractions to a point.

American Telephone was inclined to sag from the start, in response to its quarterly earnings statement, showing net of $1.72 a share on the basis of dividends received, but actual consolidated earnings, taking into account the deficit of Western Electric, of only about $1 a share. This revived talk of a revision of the $2.25 quarterly dividend next month.

Week-end business news, however, was mostly favorable. Continued quickening of activity was reported from the steel industry, and it appeared that ingot output might get above 20 per cent of capacity next week to a new high for the year.

The weekly report of freight car loadings showed a recession of 7292 cars from the previous week, which interrupted the recent succession of gains, but was only about a normal seasonal setback for the period under consideration.

Foreign Exchange Gyrations

There was considerable excitement in foreign exchange quarters, as quotations again rose spectacularly against the dollar for a time, but in view of the extremely thin market—all foreign centers were closed for the Easter holidays save London, where dealings were light—the real meaning of these gyrations was not clear. Rates came down substantially when it was learned the Treasury had issued licenses for two exports of gold to France. The action of the gold currencies was attributed to the inflation agitation in some congressional quarters.

Oils, coppers and other commodity shares held firmly, mostly closing moderately higher. International Nickel was turned over in volume, and closed up ½. American Sugar gained a couple of points. The can stocks were firm, American gaining 1 and Continental a fraction.

Rails, utilities and miscellaneous industrials sagged. Despite the inflation flurry, the gold stocks receded, with both Alaska and Juneau and Homestake down about a point. Consolidated Gas, Case and Public Service of New Jersey lost about a point, and issues off about ½ included U. S. Steel, Santa Fe and North American.

The more important commodity markets were closed in New York, but grains and cotton were strong at Chicago.

Bond Prices Uncertain

The bond market shuffled about in a moderately irregular manner today, and trading, except in a few instances, was quiet.

The heaviest transactions of the brief session were in Liberty Fourth 4¼s which advanced around 20-32ds of a point following the announcement of President Roosevelt that this issue would not be called on Oct. 15. Both the Treasury 3½s and first 4¼s were firm and the Treasurys relatively steady.

There were a number of small advances recorded by corporation loans, including Alleghany Corp. 5s, Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s, Chile Copper 5s, Cincinnati Gas 4s, Columbia 5s, Erie 5s, Goodrich 6½s, Goodyear 5s, Kansas Gas 4½s, Phillips Petroleum 5¼s, Frisco 4½s, U. S. Rubber 5s and Utilities Power & Light debenture 5½s.

Among bonds that yielded fractions to around a point were some of Texas Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Armour & Co., American Telephone, National Dairy, Pennsylvania and New York Central. Loew's debenture 6s were off 2 points at one time. Price changes, however, generally were rather narrow.

German obligations were again subjected to pressure. The Reich 7s were off more than 3 points while the more active 5½s lost around a point. Italian 7s were firm, but Japanese 5½s were down around a point.

Hudson-Essex Delivery Increase Encouraging

DETROIT, April 15—For the two weeks ending April 8, Hudson-Essex dealers so far have reported deliveries of 1352 cars, compared with 961 during the preceding two weeks. Factory shipments of Essex terraplanes and Hudson cars to dealers made during the like report period amounted to 1386 units, against 940 reported previously.

Orders on hand for specified shipments amounted to 2074 cars, a volume due for further increase by additional orders for immediate or near future dispatch.

Gains are also reported by Hudson's Canadian division, whose orders due for shipment during the next three weeks are 15½ per cent higher than Canadian shipments during the previous month.

Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, April 15—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and year ago:

	April 15	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .84⅝	$ .80½	$ .75¾
Corn, 2 yellow	.48⅝	.48½	.50⅜
Oats, 2 white	.32¾	.31¾	.35½
Flour	4.35	4.15	4.55
Beef, family	10.75	10.75	13.50
Pork	17.00	16.50	16.50
Lard	.0525	.0505	.0485
Cotton, Mid Up	.0685†	.0655	.0640
Zinc	.0310	.0302½	.0280
Iron	13.34	13.34	15.64
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	27.00
Copper	.05⅜	.05¼	.05¾
Tin	.2550	.2537	.1837
Rubber	.03⅝†	.03½	.03
Sugar	.0420†	.0420	.0390
Lead	.0312½	.0287½	.03
Printcloths	.02⅝†	.02⅜	.03¾

†Nominal.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 15	Last Apr. 13
5¾	3	..	Adams Express	1400	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
10⅛	8¼	..	Addressograph	300	8½	8½	8½	..
2⅜	1¼	..	Advance Rumely	100	2⅛	2⅛	⅜	⅜
10½	7¾	1.20	A½lated Prod	1100	10	9¾	10	9½
64½	47½	.3	Air Reduction	600	58¾	57	57½	58¼
15⅝	11⅜	.60	Alaska-Juneau	3200	15½	14	14⅛	14⅜
1¾	⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	100	1	1	1	..
89¾	70¾	.6	Allied Chem	3400	85¾	83¾	83⅝	85¼
9⅞	6	..	Allis Chalmers	300	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	9¾
6¾	3⅜	..	Alpha Port Cem	400	7½	7½	7½	..
27½	18½	.2	Amerada	400	27¼	27	27¼	27
14⅝	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	13½	13½	13½	13¼
13⅞	8	..	Am Bank Note	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅝
3½	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	300	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
16¾	2¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	1100	16⅝	16	16½	15½
77	60	.7	Am Brake S&F pf	30	77	77	77	75
64	49½	.4	Am Can	4600	64	62¾	63½	62
10	6¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	1300	10	9¾	10	9¾
25½	15	..	Am Car & F pf	400	25½	24¼	24¼	23½
40	34	.31	Am Chicle	200	37½	37½	37½	36½
32¾	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	500	18	17¾	17¾	18
8½	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	1700	5⅝	4¾	4¾	5⅝
14⅛	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	11	11	11	11
12	6½	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	8½	8½	8½	8¼
9¾	4⅜	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	100	6	6	6	6½
19½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	18½	18½	18½	18
6½	3¾	..	Am Ice	600	5½	5⅝	5½	5½
34	25	.6	Am Ice pf	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	..
8¾	4½	..	Am International	1200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾
½	⅜	..	Am La France	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
10⅞	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	300	10⅞	10½	10⅝	10½
35	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	200	35	34¾	35	35
6½	3½	..	Am Metal	1500	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	5½
25	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	40	25	25	25	..
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	400	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
24½	9⅞	½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	13½
21½	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	200	11	11	11	11¼
7⅞	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	1800	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
10⅝	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	700	9½	9⅜	9½	9⅜
19⅞	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3900	19⅞	19	19⅛	18⅞
35	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	35	35	35	35
8¾	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	8⅛	8	8⅛	7¾
35¼	30	2½†	Am Stores	100	34	34	34	33¼
45	21½	.2	Am Sugar Ref	1800	45	44¾	44½	43¼
109⅜	89½	.9	Am Tel & Tel	5600	92⅛	89½	89½	93⅛
18⅝	10	..	Am Type F pf	40	11½	11½	11½	11¾
19½	10⅞	.1	Am Wat W & E	2900	13⅛	13¼	13¼	13¾
16¾	9½	.1	Am WW&E ct	100	11	11	11	11
58	25	.6	Am Wat 1pf	100	43	43	43	..
6½	3½	..	Am Woolen	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
31¾	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	200	30½	30¼	30¼	31
9⅜	5	..	Anaconda Cop	1500	8¾	8½	8⅝	8⅝
15½	8¼	.60	Anchor Cap	300	12½	12¼	12½	12½
16	8¾	.1	Archer Daniels	400	16	15⅛	16	15⅜
54	41	.7	Armour Del pf	200	50	50	50	..
2¾	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	900	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1½	¾	..	Armour Ill B	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
14¼	7	..	Armour Ill pf	2800	14	13½	13½	13⅝
2¾	2	..	Artloom Corp	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
6⅜	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	300	6⅜	6	6¼	6
32	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	32
47½	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	2400	43½	42¼	42¼	42¾
28⅜	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	300	21½	21	21½	20¾
17⅜	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	3900	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	17
66	60	.6	Atlas Powder pf	10	61	61	61	..
56½	31¼	.2	Auburn Auto	600	37	35⅝	35⅝	36¼
8	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	4900	7½	7⅜	7½	7⅜
			—B—					
6¼	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
15⅜	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	31000	11⅞	10⅞	11⅜	11½
12⅜	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	400	10⅜	10	10	9¾
15¾	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	13½	11½	11½	11¼
76	68½	6½	Bamberger pf	50	76	76	76	73
4¼	3	..	Barnsdall A	1600	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
12½	7	..	Beatrice Cream	300	12¾	12¼	12¾	12½
51⅞	45	.3	Beech-Nut Pack	700	51⅞	50¾	51¼	50¾
11½	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	1200	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
15¾	9	..	Best & Co	2700	16⅝	15½	15½	15⅜
18	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	3400	17¾	17⅛	17¼	17¾
39¾	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	38½
14⅞	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	900	14⅞	14½	14⅞	14¼
55	52	.5†	Bon Ami A	100	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	..
26¾	18	1.60	Borden	4700	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝
9¾	5½	..	Borg Warner	200	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
5½	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
31	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	1600	30	29½	29½	29½
82	65½	.5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	68	68	68	..
33	28½	.3	Brown Shoe	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	..
5	1¾	..	Brunswick-Balke	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
36	20½	.2	Bucyrus E pf	100	29½	29½	29⅞	28⅜
4½	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	800	4½	4¼	4½	4
2	⅞	..	Budd Mfg	100	¾	¾	¾	..
9⅞	6⅜	.40	Burroughs Add	400	9½	9½	9½	9⅜
2	1¾	..	Butterick	100	1¾	1½	1½	..
15	8½	..	Byers	600	13¾	13¼	13¼	13½
			—C—					
14	7¾	..	Calif Packing	2400	14	14⅜	13½	13⅜
11¾	7½	..	Canada Dry	1000	11	10⅝	10¾	10⅞
14⅜	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	1300	8¾	8¼	8⅜	8⅜
52¼	30½	..	Case Thresh	12500	50½	48⅝	48⅞	49¾
10½	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	2800	10¼	9⅝	9⅞	10
9	4½	..	Celanese Corp	700	8¼	8	8¼	7¾
24½	14	1½	Central Aguirre	1100	23⅝	23½	23½	23⅝
3⅜	2¼	..	Century Ribbon	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
12¼	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	3400	12⅜	11⅞	11⅝	11½
20¾	14⅞	.2	Chesapeake Corp	1100	17½	17½	17½	17¾
30½	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	2200	28⅝	28¼	28½	28½
⅝	⅜	..	Chi & E Ill	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
1¼	⅛	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
3	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2
8⅜	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	4½	4½	4½	3⅞
6¼	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	600	3¼	3	3	..
9¼	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	5	5	5	4⅞
4	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	3½	3	3	2⅝
7½	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
5⅝	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	3	3	3	..
8½	6¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½
8⅞	4⅜	..	Chrysler	8000	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
12½	7½	.2	City Ice & Fuel	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝
6	5	..	Clark Equipment	200	5	5	5	..
3	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	900	9⅞	9½	9½	9½
81	49	.6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	54	52	54	..
5	3	..	Collins & Aikman	400	4½	4	4½	..
4½	2½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1500	6⅜	6	6	5¾
17¾	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	2200	11¾	11	11½	12
10⅝	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
35¾	23⅞	.2	Columbian Carb	1900	34¾	32½	33⅞	32½
6½	4	..	Comm Credit	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
20½	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	30	18½	18½	18½	18½
25	18	.2	Comm Inv Tr	200	24⅝	23¾	23½	23⅝
97⅞	8¼	.6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	95	95	95	..
14⅞	9	.60	Comm Solvents	5100	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14⅞
2⅞	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	1700	1½	1½	1½	1½
50	21	.6	Comwkith & S 6jf	100	24	24	24	..
8⅜	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	800	8½	8¼	8½	8⅜
63¼	40	.4	Consol Gas	4500	46¼	44⅜	44⅝	45⅞
99	88	.5	Consol Gas pf	200	89½	89¼	89½	89
5½	2¼	..	Consol Laundries	400	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
6¼	5	..	Consol Oil	5400	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼
3	1⅛	..	Container A	1100	3	2½	3	2⅞
1⅜	¼	..	Container B	200	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
4¾	3	..	Cont Baking A	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
47⅜	35½	.2	Cont Can	1400	47⅞	46¼	47	46½
17¼	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	1800	15	14	14	15
2⅜	1	..	Cont Motors	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
7⅜	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	3500	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	7⅜
60½	45⅜	.3	Corn Products	2300	60½	59⅝	60¼	59½
145¾	117½	.7	Corn Prod pf	130	128⅝	127	171¼	128
4¼	2⅜	..	Coty	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
28⅞	23	.2†	Cream of Wheat	400	27¾	27½	27¾	27¾
23½	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	100	21¼	21¼	21¾	21
16	9	..	Crucible Steel	1100	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	12⅝
24	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	120	21	20½	21	20½
5¾	1⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	2100	5⅜	5	5¼	5¼
41	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	150	39½	37¾	39½	38
11⅞	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	9¾
48⅝	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	200	34½	34½	34½	35
2½	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	2400	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
3⅞	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	300	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
81	74	.7	Cushman 7%	100	81	80	81	..
8½	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	200	7	7	7	..
			—D—					
58¼	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	6500	51½	50	50	50½
9⅞	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	900	9⅝	9½	9½	9½
27⅜	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	2300	21⅝	20¾	21	20¾
19¼	11¾	1	Diamond Match	2000	19	18¾	19	18⅝
28	26¼	1½	Diamond M pf	400	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	..
15¾	12	1†	Dome Mines	1900	15½	14¾	14¾	14⅜
15⅝	10½	.20†	Dominion Stores	100	14½	14½	14½	14½
13¾	10¼	.75	Douglas A	1200	12⅞	12	12½	12½
3¾	2¼	..	Dresser B	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
43	32½	.2	du Pont de Nem	12000	41¼	40¼	40½	40½
106	98½	.6	du Pont deb	200	99	98½	98½	99
			—E—					
2⅜	1⅛	..	Eastern Rol Mill	1700	2⅜	2	2⅜	..
61⅜	46	.3	Eastman Kodak	1100	55¼	54	54	55¼
5	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	5	4⅝	4⅝	4½
20⅞	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1100	13¾	13¼	13¼	13⅜
2⅜	1	..	Elec Boat	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
7⅞	3½	..	Elec Uow & Lt	1100	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜
20½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
13¼	8½	..	El PwAl 6%pf	200	8¾	8	8	8
27½	21	.2	Elec Sto Battery	200	27¼	27¼	27¾	27½
33	26	.3	Endicot Johnson	400	33	32¼	33	31¼
9½	4	..	Engineers Pub S	200	5	5	5	..
7¾	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
45	45	3½	Erie&Pittsburgh	10	45	45	45	..
1½	⅞	..	Evans Products	400	1	1	1	1
			—F—					
15⅛	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	20	15	15	15	14
15	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	15	15	15	..
18¾	10½	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	800	14⅝	14½	14½	15¼
14⅜	9⅛	.40	Firestone T & R	400	12¼	12	12¼	11¾
63⅜	42	.6	Firstn T&R pf A	200	50	50	50	50
56	43	2½	First Nat Stores	900	50½	49¾	50	49
4½	2½	..	Folansbee B	200	4½	4½	4½	..
10½	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	1000	9½	9½	9½	9
21	13⅝	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	300	18½	18½	18½	18⅛
2½	¾	..	Fox Film A	100	1	1	1	1
26⅞	16⅛	.2	Freeport Texas	600	24⅜	24	24	24
			—G—					
9	6½	..	Gamewell	20	7	7	7	7
4¾	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	300	4⅜	4	4⅜	4⅜
20⅜	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1200	19½	19½	19½	19⅝
7⅞	4⅜	..	Gen Asphalt	600	7¾	7⅜	7½	7½
16	13	.2	Gen Baking	200	15	15	15	15
3¾	2½	..	Gen Bronze	400	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
12	6½	..	Gen Cable pf	100	8½	7¾	8½	7¾
16⅜	10½	.40	Gen Electric	17500	15¼	14¾	14⅞	14¾
12	11¼	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	11½	11½	11½	11½
38¾	21	1.60	Gen Foods	6700	26⅝	26½	26⅝	26½
1½	5	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
9¼	3½	6c	Gen G & E cv pf	200	5½	5½	5½	4⅝
48¾	35½	.3	Gen Mills	5000	48¾	46¾	48	47¼
98	92½	.6	Gen Mills pf	2000	94¾	94	94¾	..
14⅞	10	.1	Gen Motors	42500	14½	13⅞	13⅞	13½
77¼	65½	.5	Gen Mot 5% pf	700	68¼	68	68¼	68
3¼	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
20⅞	13¼	.1	Gen Ry Signal	100	20	20	20	20
⅞	⅜	..	Gen Realty	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	½
20¼	11⅞	..	Gillette Saf Ras	2500	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	13
75	54	.5	Gillette S R pf	300	54	54	54	..
6½	3¾	..	Glidden	600	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
6¼	..	..	Gobel (Adolf)	800	6¼	..	6	6¼
16⅞	12	1.20	Gold Dust	5200	16⅛	16¼	16	16¼
103	100	.6	Gold Dust pf	300	102	102	102	..
6⅜	3	..	Goodrich	1000	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅞
18½	9	..	Goodrich pf	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
18¾	9¼	..	Goodyear	10000	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	18
45	27¾	.2	Goodyear 1 pf	300	43	42	42	43¾
2½	1	..	Graham Paige	1000	1¾	1½	1¾	1½
6½	3⅜	..	Granby	200	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
6¼	3¾	..	Grand Union	500	4¾	4½	4¾	4⅝
34½	22⅜	.3	Grand Un pf	200	24	23	23	..
21¾	15¾	.1	Grant (WT)	200	21	21	21	21
11⅝	4½	..	Great Nor pf	800	8¼	7¾	7⅞	8½
13¼	5⅛	..	Great Nor Ore	800	7	6⅞	7	6¾
2⅛	1	..	Great West Sug	5000	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞
2½	¼	..	Guantanamo Sug	300	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
			—H—					
19½	15	1½	Hackensack-Wtr	200	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
2¼	1⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	100	2	2	2	1⅞
23¾	20¼	2.50	Trico Products	100	22¼	22¼	23¼	22¼
4	..	..	Truscon Steel	500	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
			—U—					
16¼	9¼	.50	Underwd El Fish	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	15½
8¾	5½	..	Union Bag & P	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
28⅞	19¾	1	Union Carbide	6100	26¾	25½	25½	26½
11⅜	8½	1	Union Oil Calif	1600	10½	10½	10½	10⅝
80½	61¼	6	Union Pacific	11200	67⅛	65½	66	..
122⅞	10½	1.40	Union Tank Car	100	13⅝	12⅝	13⅜	..
38⅝	16½	..	United Air & Tr	21800	22¾	22¼	22½	22½
18½	13½	.2	United Biscuit	300	17	17	17	17½
15	10¼	..	United Carbon	40	13½	13¼	13¼	13⅜
10½	4⅞	.40	United Corp	44300	6¼	6	6	6¼
37⅜	24⅞	.3	United Corp pf	900	29¼	28¾	28¾	29
37½	23¼	.2	United Fruit	4200	37½	36	37	35½
20¾	14	1.20	United Gas Im	3900	16⅝	15½	15⅝	15⅝
100	89	.5	United Gas I pf	100	89½	89½	89½	..
12	7	..	US Freight	300	8¾	8½	8¾	8¼
24¼	18	1	US Gypsum	300	24½	24¼	24¼	24¼
27¼	13½	..	US Indus Alco	3200	25¾	24	24	25
4¾	2⅜	..	US Leather	100	4	4	4	..
9½	4¼	..	US Leather A	400	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9¾
10⅜	6½	½	US Pipe & Fdry	700	9⅝	9¼	9½	9½
53⅜	27½	..	US Rubber	3900	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
12	5½	..	US Rubber 1pf	900	10¼	10	10	10
30¾	13½	1	US Smelt R & M	6700	30¾	29⅞	30	29⅞
45⅜	39½	2.50	US Smelt pf	600	45½	45½	45½	45½
33¾	23⅜	..	US Steel	28600	33⅝	32⅜	32½	33
67½	53	2	US Steel pf	3200	66	65	65½	64¾
4½	2	..	Utilities P&Lt A	600	2⅛	2	2	2
			—V—					
⅝	⅜	..	Vadsco Sales	700	½	⅜	½	½
14¼	7⅝	..	Vanadium	800	13½	13	13	13¼

Financial: News and Comment

New Statute To Lighten Burden On Debtor Class

Allows Debt Composition Without Resort to Bankruptcy Procedure

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 15—Revision of federal bankruptcy laws has been urged for years in order to eliminate the waste and reduce the expense of bankruptcies and receiverships, say Ernst & Ernst, accountants, in a bulletin explaining the new federal statute. "The demand for such modification has been emphasized by the distress of debtors due to prolonged price and profits decline. Creditors also have an interest in the adoption of new procedure, for many of them prefer some orderly way of compromising their claims to the exercise of their rights of foreclosure or resort to bankruptcy.

"On March 3, 1933," says the circular, "Congress enacted a new procedure materially affecting the rights of debtors and creditors. This amendment takes the form of a new chapter added to the National Bankruptcy Act and is limited to debtors coming under the classes of railroads, individuals and farmers. Such limited application, however, can be far-reaching in its effect. Moreover, plans are being considered for extension of the new provision to all debtors, including corporations and municipalities.

"The main point of the new legislation is that it permits debtors and creditors to get together and work out mutual agreements to compose or extend debts without resort to the usual procedure under the bankruptcy act. The old bankruptcy law applied only to insolvent debtors. The new act applies to debtors who may be either insolvent or merely unable to meet their obligations when they mature.

Majority Acceptance Binds

"The teeth in the new law are represented by the provision whereby a minority of hold-out dissenting creditors can be compelled to accept a settlement reached by a majority of the creditors and the debtor. All procedure is through the federal courts. One great benefit claimed is that a federal court will take jurisdiction of all the property of a debtor wherever located, thus avoiding the confusion and expense of ancillary receivers in each state where there is property to be dealt with. The provisions are similar for railroads, individuals and farmers, but there are certain differences which require separate explanations of the law as applied to each of these classes.

"A debtor who, as an individual, decides to proceed under the act files a petition in a federal district court asking for a composition or extension of his debts. The court, after hearing creditors, may appoint a custodian or receiver to inventory and supervise the debtor's estate or business. This custodian or receiver will then call a meeting of all creditors and present a statement of the inventory of the debtor's business or estate. Debtor and creditors then proceed to work out a plan for adjustment to which they all can agree.

"Such an adjustment may take the form of either a composition or an extension. By a composition the debtor would agree to settle with creditors by paying a certain percentage of the amount. By an extension the debtor would agree to pay the full amount of the debt but would be given an extension of time in which to pay. Some arrangements might embody both reduction and extension. After the debtor and creditors reach an agreement the plan is presented to the court and if the court approves it the plan becomes final and binding upon all parties.

Court Has Discretion

"No such plan can be approved by the court, however, unless it is accepted by a majority of the creditors in number and representing a majority of the debt in amount. If the plan is accepted by such a majority, the court's approval makes it binding upon any dissenting minority creditors. Thus, if the debtor owes 15 different creditors $1000 each, or a total of $15,000, he could reach an agreement with eight of these creditors, and the other seven could be compelled to abide by the agreement. If the debtor owes one man $10,000 and five others $1000 each, he would have to reach an agreement with the $10,000 creditor whose claim represents a majority of the amount of the debt, and also with three of the other creditors in order to have a majority of the creditors in number. The same rule would be followed if the agreement is for an extension of time for payment.

"The court has discretion, however, to approve or reject the proposed plan of adjustment regardless of any agreement reached between debtor and creditors. The act lays down certain principles to guide the court in exercising its discretion. Thus, the court must be satisfied (1) that the proposal includes an equitable and feasible method of liquidation for secured creditors whose claims are affected and of financial rehabilitation for the debtor; (2) that the best interests of all creditors are served; (3) that the debtor has not been guilty of any shortcomings which constitute grounds for denying his discharge, and (4) that the offer and acceptance are in good faith.

Commissioner for Farmers

"Creditors with secured liens would be preferred over unsecured creditors, and a holder of a first mortgage would have preference over a holder of a second mortgage. In case of an extension of time the secured creditor who has possession of the collateral for his loan would not be affected. If an extension is granted, the obligation of any person who is secondarily liable would be extended also, thus protecting guarantors of mortgages. After confirmation the court would retain jurisdiction of the case for six months and if it develops that fraud was practised by a party to the proceedings the court would set aside the confirmation, and if the debtor is found guilty of fraud he might be declared a bankrupt.

"Additional provisions are made for farmers. Thus 15 farmers in any one county may join in securing appointment of a conciliation commissioner by the court. And individual farmer then could apply to this commissioner, get a hearing, and, after reaching agreement with his creditors, secure recommendations by the conciliation commissioner for an adjustment of his debt upon which the court would act. The purpose of this provision is to make available the services of a man who knows the people and the conditions in the county and who can be expected to appraise the merits of the claims of both debtors and creditors to a sympathtic but practical spirit. This special provision as to conciliation commissioners for farm debtors runs for five years only.

Refrigerator Sales Largely Increased

Cleveland, April 15

FACTORY forces in all General Electric refrigerator plants have been increased from 50 per cent to 100 per cent to meet current sales, while shipments from the production line to the field now are at the rate of one trainload a day.

Employees at the Fort Wayne factory, where commercial refrigerators are made, have been doubled with day and night forces working six days a week to meet incoming orders while the refrigerator cabinet works at Erie now is on full time.

At Schenectady the force in the refrigerator division is also on a full-time basis.

Shipments now being made at the rate of 30 carloads a day are going direct from the production line to the field and they represent actual sales.

NEW YORK, April 15—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company reports an increase in business in its refrigeration division during the first quarter of 1933 of more than 100 per cent over March, 1932, quarter. Production departments in this division are working 24 hours a day. The company is placing large orders for raw materials to take care of current demands for refrigeration production.

Small Decrease In Freight Loadings

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced today that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended April 8 were 487,296 cars, a decrease of 7292 from the preceding week and 58,327 under the like week in 1932.

Miscellaneous freight loaded during the week ended April 8 was 175,604, an increase of 280 cars over the preceding week but 21,331 under last year; less than carlot merchandise, 160,650, an increase of 1414 over the preceding week, but 27,256 under last year; grain and grain products, 33,079 cars, a decrease of 1040 from the preceding week, but 4023 over last year; forest products, 16,655, a decrease of 404 cars and 2940 over last year; ore, 1732 cars, a decrease of 922 and 941; coal, 80,794 cars, a decrease of 6856 and 7394; coke, 3451 cars, a decrease of 262 and 608; livestock, 15,331 cars, an increase of 498, but a decrease of 1880 under last year.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: The ability of the market on Thursday to resume its advance into new high territory for the current recovery movement after only two days of a slight correction, not alone testified to the strong technical position of the market at this time, but indicated rather definitely that the line of least resistance is on the up side.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Many of the vital business statistics which have recently been coming to hand are showing shorter and shorter minus signs, and a reasonable improvement of industry may soon bring about the use of the almost forgotten plus in annual comparisons.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The time element necessary for improvement is not yet evident, but it would seem a poor policy not to have some representation in equity issues at this time.

Edward B. Smith & Co., New York: We expect little in the way of activity today and are inclined to regard the strength which has been seen and that which may materialize today as an opportunity to accept profits.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: We are still of the firm belief that the broad trend of prices is upward, and advise retention of investment positions. Viewed from the traders' standpoint, however, we have no definite convictions as to the immediate direction of prices.

Josephthal & Co., New York: We would advise retaining long positions for the present while awaiting further developments at Washington.

Clark, Childs & Keech, New York: We look for higher stock prices.

Dividends

Kroger Grocery & Baking Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable June 15 to stock of record May 10.

Bullock Fund, Limited, declared a quarterly dividend of 15 cents a share, payable May 1 to stockholders of record April 15, 1933.

Clearing House Statement

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits, $17,642,400 (decrease); total net demand deposits (average), $98,243,000 (increase); time deposits (average), $7,148,000 (decrease); clearings week ending today, $2,117,501,834; clearings week ending April 8, $2,665,279,775.

Week's Dividend Changes

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Unfavorable dividend changes this week, according to the Standard Statistics Company tabulation, numbered 76, compared with 107 last week. There were five favorable changes, compared with six a week ago.

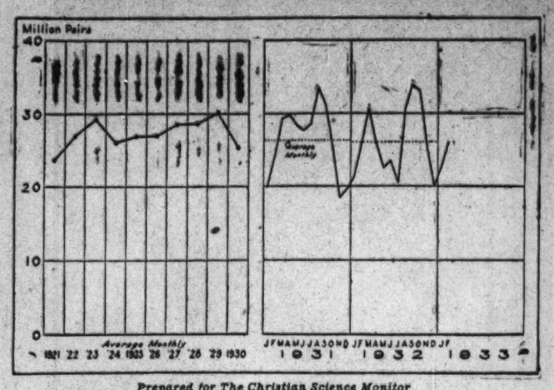
Incorporated Investors

Incorporated Investors reports for the three months to March 31 net income of $175,615 after all expenses. Undivided earnings on Jan. 1 amounted to $130,122. As of March 31, undivided earnings amounted to $295,737.

Bigelow-Sanford Carpet

HARTFORD, April 15—Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company is operating its main plant at Thompsonville with three eight-hour shifts and an increased working force.

Remarkable Stability of Shoe Production in United States



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Average Monthly 1921-1930 Actual Monthly

Spring Rush Now On—Activities Marred by Labor Difficulties—Average Output for Twelve Years Shows Little Variation

Viewed in the large, the boot and shoe industry has been remarkably stable since the slump of 1921. While the production of shoes is largely seasonal, the output over a long period does not show much variation. The average output in the decade to 1930 moved on an even keel except for the rather sharp rise beginning in 1921 and the decline which started in 1929.

There was a sharp increase in production during February over January. Total figures for the country show that in February there were 26,261,876 pairs manufactured, compared with 22,716,815 in January, and 25,958,400 in February, 1932. For the first two months of 1933 output was 48,978,691 pairs or 3.8 per cent above a year ago.

This progress was made in spite of the fact that February was marked by labor difficulties in many important manufacturing centers. Although this troublesome situation is gradually being settled, it has retarded somewhat the Easter business.

The recent bank holiday and closings continue to some extent to hold up retail sales of shoes. While trade reports indicate sales have been in fair volume the demand is still confined to the very cheap grades.

The average production of boots and shoes for the country from 1921 to 1932, as is indicated in the above chart, has been remarkably steady. The depression forced the dollar value down, but not production. The dots in the chart covering the period 1921-30 indicate the monthly average for each year.

Starting with the depression year 1921, there was a continued rise until 1923, when a decline started, which halted in 1924. From this point through to 1929 there was a gradual but continuous rise. The average monthly production for the period of 1921-30 was approximately 27,500,000 pairs.

That part of the chart covering the period from 1931 through February of this year shows the average monthly production for 1932 was slightly below 1931, and both years are but slightly below the whole period or cycle, from depression to depression, or from 1921 to 1932.

Independent manufacturers report that there has been a wider spread between manufacturers' and retail prices in the last few years than in previous years. Years ago when there was a large volume of sales at $2, the retailer paid $1.60 and sold at $2. Today the retailer wants to pay about $1.22 and sell for $2. Likewise years ago a shoe retailing at $3 would be purchased wholesale for $1.95, but today the retailer offers only $1.65.

There is a tremendous demand for the $2 shoe, which has good qualities and wears well. The demand for the $5 shoe is rather small, though it has the higher wearing qualities. There is a big call for adult shoes which retailers purchase for $1.24 and sell for $1.98 and a heavy demand for adult shoes purchased for 64c by retailers and sold for $1. Retailers are paying 50c for children's shoes and selling for 75c. The makers of medium-priced shoes are at present operating close to capacity.

Calf skin for fine and medium $2 shoes is quoted today at 10-12c a foot, at 14-18c a foot for the $3 shoes and 20-30c a foot for the $5 shoes.

Prices of finished leather have increased as a result of inquiries from manufacturers whose shelves contain only enough for current needs. At the end of 1932, finished leather stocks totaled 48 per cent of domestic consumption in that year, compared with an average of 33 per cent for 1926-29 inclusive.

Hides advanced 10 to 20 per cent after the banking holiday and leather prices rose somewhat but the rise in shoe prices was very small. Sole leather prices for the $2 shoes are about at the low point for the season, outer sole selling for about 8c a pair. At the present time composition material is being extensively used and is in keen competition with sole.

Raw hide stocks, according to the New York Hide Exchange, at the end of January amounted to 3,888,000 hides which was 13 per cent below a year ago and the smallest supply since the summer of 1931.

It is evident that the strike issue in some 30 or more tanneries in New England is becoming clarified. The basic question has not been one of wages but general recognition of the new union. The Massachusetts tanners of Peabody, Lynn, Salem and Danvers affected by the strike, decided April 13 to start operating their tanneries Monday on the open shop basis and under the minimum wage scale. This action met with the approval of the State Board of Arbitration.

A Window in Wall Street

Roosevelt to Roosevelt

HOW long ago was it since one used to hear that "competition is the life of trade"? Not very long. The opinion attained almost the force of a conviction during President Theodore Roosevelt's trust-busting career. Public thought, however, is changing. In these days one often hears that competition strangles trade, instead of energizing it. A notable witness for this new standpoint was the National Transportation Committee. And Gen. W. W. Atterbury, speaking to the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said "severe competition is ruining not only the railroad business, but all other industry." It may be that a Roosevelt will undo what his namesake did in the fair name of competition. But the future does not hold out the prospect of a return to nonregulated trusts; rather to coördination of effort under strict government supervision.

* * *

100 Per Cent—From Whom?

Counsel for twenty bank members of the New York Clearing House Association dispute the liability which Secretary Woodin inferred was vested in the association to see that the Harriman depositors were paid in full. Under the law, it is said, the banks cannot use any of their resources for such a purpose. What will happen now? Harriman depositors have been assured they will get a 100 per cent reimbursement. A banker said today, "If the law will let us, then we for one will do our share. Otherwise . . ." Stockholders' suits would be started, it is said, against any bank that paid out. The Government is said to be contemplating the assignment of the claim against the Clearing House to the R. F. C. This organization would use the claim as collateral against a loan for the relief of the Harriman depositors. Presumably the R. F. C. would then try to collect through the courts. The obligation of the Clearing House is held to reside in two promises that it would stand back of the Harriman.

* * *

A National Promise

Surprise has been expressed that national bank notes bearing the names of banks which failed to open after the holiday are still in circulation. A national bank note reads "The Bohunk National Bank will pay to the bearer on demand blank dollars." How can redemption take place when the issuing bank is closed. The explanation is that a national bank note, though not a direct obligation of the United States, is an obligation in which the Federal Government has such an interest that the effect is the same as if it carried on its face an actual redemption promise by the Government. As security for the notes the bank has to deposit United States bonds with the Treasurer of the United States. And under the gold standard act of 1900, the notes must circulate at par with other notes. The closing of the issuing bank thus makes no difference to the redeemability of its notes.

* * *

Passing of the Tael

On April 10 the tael currency in Shanghai and Peiping was abolished and its place has been taken by the Chinese dollar. Thus will disappear from the exchange tables a currency unit which at the same time is a weight. Since China is the only important country on the silver standard, the weight is a weight of silver, and is the equivalent of an ounce. But there are ounces and ounces in China. Dr. H. B. Morse, the Bostonian who became one of the leading historians of China, once stated that there were no less than 170 different taels circulating in China, or three times the number of moneys circulating throughout the rest of the world. To understand China's internal exchanges is, therefore, a considerable task. The news from China is a sign that at last a step has been taken toward currency unification. Before the drop in silver prices the Chinese dollar was worth about 50 cents, United States currency. Now it is worth about 20 cents. H. B. E.

Most Banks Are Operating as Usual

New York, April 15

SURVEYS of the banking situation throughout the United States show that far more than three-quarters of the Federal Reserve member banks and well over half the state banks are open and doing business on an unrestricted basis.

Before the bank holiday there were 6736 Federal Reserve member institutions in operation in the 12 districts. Today 5443 were open without restrictions, 680 were open with restrictions, and 543 had not yet been licensed.

There were 11,435 state banks doing business before the holiday in the 47 states for which figures are now available. Today, in those 47 states, 7654 of these banks were open without restrictions, 3012 were open with restrictions, and the remaining were either not yet licensed, or were closed for reorganization or liquidation.

Moody's Index Shows Business Trend Up

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Statistics appearing during the past week indicated a slightly rising business tendency, according to Moody's index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	Car loadings	Elec.	Steel	Com.
(1928 weekly average—100)				
Latest week	51.9	91.6	18.0	53.8
Previous week	51.9	91.0	16.7	53.2
Month ago	45.6	89.2	16.7	50.5
Year ago	58.0	95.9	23.6	59.2
1933 high	57.8	99.1	23.6	58.6
1933 low	45.6	88.7	15.5	50.3
(1928 weekly average—100)				

'A. & P.' March Sales Decline 15 Per Cent

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company estimates sales for the five weeks ended April 1, 1933, were $74,981,144, comparing with $88,923,239 in the corresponding period of 1932, a decrease of $13,942,095 or 15.7 per cent.

Tonnage sales for the five weeks' period are estimated at 495,192, compared with 520,262 in like period of the previous year, a decrease of 25,070 tons, or 4.8 per cent.

Average weekly sales for the five weeks' period were $14,996,229, comparing with $17,784,648 in the like period of 1932, a decrease of $2,788,419. Average weekly tonnage sales were 99,038, compared with 104,052 in the 1932 period, a decrease of 5014 tons. This is the first period of company's fiscal year.

Two St. Louis Banks Are Being Reorganized

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 15—Lafayette South Side Bank & Trust Co. and South Side National Bank, operating on a restricted basis since the bank holiday, are being reorganized, and will be taken over by a new institution, to be called South Side Bank & Trust Co., now in process of formation. The two banks will reopen soon for unrestricted business with full protection for depositors.

The new bank will have free capital in excess of $3,000,000, a statement by a committee of large depositors comprising August A. Busch Jr., Edgar M. Queeny, president Monsanto Chemical Works, Charles M. Huttig, president, St. Louis Lumber Company, and others, said.

Electric Plant in El Paso

EL PASO, Texas, April 15—Plans are well advanced for an electric plant by Hotel Men's Association of El Paso for serving a group of local hotels and theaters. It will cost about $180,000. Legal opposition is planned by El Paso Electric Company, which has the electric franchise for the city.

Move to Prevent "Corners"

NEW YORK, April 15—In accordance with its policy of preventing corners in listed issues, the New York Stock Exchange is using a form of agreement under which holders of large blocks of certain stocks agree to make the shares available for lending, or to sell them if asked to do so by the committee on stock list.

Terminal Railroad Loss

ST. LOUIS, April 15—Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis and affiliated companies for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, report net loss of $968,789 after taxes and charges, compared with a net loss of $189,031 in 1931.

Curb Seat Sale $30,000

Arrangements have been completed for the sale of a New York Curb Exchange membership at $30,000, an advance of $3000 from the previous transfer.

Government Sees Smallest Wheat Crop in History

Bullish Developments Keep Market Generally Strong—Profit-Taking

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 15 — Another week of bullish crop developments in regard to the winter wheat crop kept the wheat market generally strong.

While the news in this respect was of a sensational character, it did not prevent a reactionary tendency shortly after the posting of the government estimates for April, which more than confirmed the private reports. Heavy profit-taking occurred on the advances of early in the week, and it was not until late in the period that the market again swung into its bull stride.

The government report made the promise for winter wheat 334,000,000 bushels, with the lowest condition ever shown in an official report. This estimate compared with 371,000,000 bushels, the average estimate of private statisticians, and while the effect of it was modified a little by the showing of 178,000,000 bushels farm reserves which was 13,000,000 bushels more than a year ago, it brought increased buying into the market.

Prices Rise Sharply

Threats of rains over the hard winter wheat belt kept the market seesawing back and forth several days but late week buying shot prices up to the highest levels for this movement.

The fact that the biggest wheat losses are in the hard winter wheat belt of the West and Southwest is a tremendous factor, as this is the section where the surplus wheat supplies of the country are raised. In other sections farmers generally are able to hold their wheat and to market it when they wish through the year. The Southwest usually markets its crop right from the combines. With visible stocks likely to be down somewhere near normal by the first of the crop year, the lack of pressure from the Southwest will tend to make other holders firmer in their views.

The cash trade in wheat has been excellent, and spot prices have more than kept pace with futures. Sales to mills have been of large volume and as nearly all visible supply points have been reporting decreases for several weeks past, it would appear that mill stocks are not overabundant. Moreover flour buyers have been sending in shipping directions more freely than for many months, and commercial mill production at the present time is the heaviest in about two years.

Spring Wheat Outlook

The spring wheat outlook is fairly satisfactory but spring rains will have to be generous to overcome the shortage of subsoil moisture in important areas. Current reports indicate some reduction in acreage in the Northwest, especially in Durums.

Foreign news has not been of any great help to the bulls. There has been no recent indication that tariff walls are to be lowered immediately and foreign markets have failed to advance materially. Winnipeg at times has shown a disposition to move up, but the Canadian statistical position is bearish, and it will take heavy exports from now on to prevent a big carry-over.

Australia is working off its surplus in good shape, the bulk of her shipments going to eastern Asia, where leading Chinese mills are grinding full time night and day. Europe is currently receiving subnormal supplies and port stocks abroad are light, so that should any mishap befall the crops this spring or summer there would have to be heavy buying.

Corn was independently strong for some time but had a substantial reaction later, firming up again with wheat late in the week. Oats and rye held gains fairly well. Late seeding of the crop is regarded as unfavorable for oats, and forecasts of the rye crop are rather bullish.

"I will have a guaranteed income as long as I live if I have an annuity. I was born on ——————."

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First National Bank of New York In New Home Soon

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP) — "An old-fashioned country bank," Wall Street's name for one of its most powerful leaders, is preparing to take possession of new quarters, an event which will officially mark the passing of another of Manhattan's revered landmarks.

Citadel of conservatism in atmosphere as well as operating methods, the First National Bank of New York, founded in Civil War days and long dominated by the late George F. Baker, moves back to a new home just completed on the old stand at the head of Wall Street, directly across from historic Trinity Church. For the last year the bank has been occupying temporary quarters three blocks down the Street.

But the event won't change the manner of living of the First National. The air of country bank respectability, cherished by Mr. Baker—later destined to become one of America's greatest financiers—will be preserved in the new granite structure, in so far as architects' skill can accomplish it.

Even the ancient roll top desks and upholstered chairs, unique fixtures of the Raker régime, are being repaired and varnished for the purpose.

A year ago the bank was forced to vacate its historic building because it was pronounced unsafe by inspectors. Erected in 1880, the old home was of old brownstone and invariably constituted a point of interest to tourists.

To reach the banking floor one had to walk up a flight of stairs or take a creaking ancient elevator. The officers sat in plain view in one corner of the room with tellers' cages occupying the rest of the space.

"We are retaining all of the aroma of the old place that we can," said one of the bank's officers in describing the new structure, "and the architects had to draft 15 plans before they could satisfy us on this score," he added.

Large Tunnel Contracts

NEW YORK, April 15—Award of two tunnel contracts, aggregating $4,000,000, on the Colorado Aqueduct in California, contributed to the $13,056,000 total of heavy construction awards for the week ended April 10, says Engineering News-Record. In the previous week the total was $17,356,000 of which $8,000,000 represented a single housing award in New York City.

A. O. Smith Corp. Loss

The semiannual report of A. O. Smith Corporation for the six months ended Jan. 31, 1933, shows a net loss of $1,716,936, compared with a net loss of $2,872,827 for the six months ended Jan. 31, 1932. Loss before provision for depreciation and interest on 10-year first mortgage 6½ per cent gold bonds (closed) was $315,689, compared with $1,300,317.

Brokers' Loans Decline

WASHINGTON, April 15—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City decreased $1,000,000 during the week ended April 12 to a total of $375,000,000. This compares with $376,000,000 on April 5 and $435,000,000 on April 13, 1932.

American Chicle Profit

American Chicle Company reports a first-quarter net profit of $361,375, compared with $434,811 in the like period of 1932.

Telephone Shows Net $1.72 a Share In First Quarter

System's Actual Earnings Decline to Annual Rate of $4 a Share

American Telephone & Telegraph Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net income of $32,055,227 after charges and federal taxes, equivalent to $1.72 a share on 18,662,275 shares outstanding at the end of the period. This compares with $38,879,531, or $2.08 a share on 18,659,666 average shares in the March quarter of 1932.

Income account for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, compares:

	1933	1932
Divs rec	$31,184,996	$35,174,105
Int and oth rev	5,865,058	6,932,737
Tele rev	19,900,533	24,650,933
Total inc	56,950,587	68,757,775
Ex and fed tax	18,630,703	21,256,654
Interest	6,264,657	6,621,590
Net income	32,055,227	38,879,531
Dividends	41,990,119	41,984,248
Deficit	9,934,894	3,104,717

The company reports that subsidiaries as a whole which paid dividends did not fully earn them by about $7,500,000 in the first quarter of 1933 and by about $5,000,000 in the 1932 quarter.

Treating the system as a whole, including the Western Electric Company, which is operating at less than 15 per cent of capacity, the earnings on American Telephone & Telegraph stock were about $1 a share for the first quarter of 1933 or at the annual rate of about $4 a share, compared with $5.96 a share for 1932.

The earnings of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company by itself which includes dividends received from associated companies paid by them in part out of surplus and which do not reflect the Western Electric Company deficit, were $1.72 a share for the quarter.

Compared with the preceding quarter, there were fewer telephones disconnected during the quarter just ended but as there were also fewer new telephones installed, there was a net loss in the three months of 340,000 telephones.

On March 31, there were 13,450,000 Bell telephones in service which was 2,225,000 less than the maximum number reached in 1930. The number of toll and long distance calls during the quarter was 20 per cent less than in the like period last year.

United States Radiator Loss

DETROIT, April 15 — United States Radiator Corporation and subsidiaries report for the year ended Jan. 31 (certified by independent auditors) shows net loss of $1,543,898 after depreciation, interest and inventory adjustments, etc., compared with a net loss of $1,289,482 in the preceding fiscal year.

British Steel Output Gains

LONDON, April 15—Output of steel ingots in Great Britain totaled 557,700 tons, compared with 482,700 in February and 462,800 in March, 1932. Pig iron production amounted to 332,200 tons in March, compared with 270,800 tons and 335,600 tons, respectively. There were 70 blast furnaces active on April 1, a gain of seven during the month.

Can Canada Give Us Lessons on Liquor Control?

Has the local control system of beer and wine in force in Canada increased temperance and decreased vice? That is a question which

The Christian Science Monitor

asked Whiting Williams, internationally known student of the worker and his problem. To give us the answer Mr. Williams visited Montreal and Toronto, and in fitting attire rubbed elbows with Canada's workingmen and bankers, college professors and tramps, business men and bartenders, as well as members of the government commission boards.

The result is a series of enlightening articles full of first-hand knowledge and keen observation of the facts of the Canada liquor control system. From April 17 to 21 the following articles will appear each day in the Monitor:

Stalking Montreal's Liquor Plan
Liquor Control vs. Liquor Selling
Liquor Control in "Toronto the Good"
Quebec Liquor Control Of or By?
What Can Canada's Liquor Control Teach Us?

Whatever your stand on the liquor question may be, you will be interested in these facts which Mr. Williams has set forth so frankly and dramatically from an unprejudiced viewpoint. Sign the coupon and find out what lessons Canada can teach us on liquor control.

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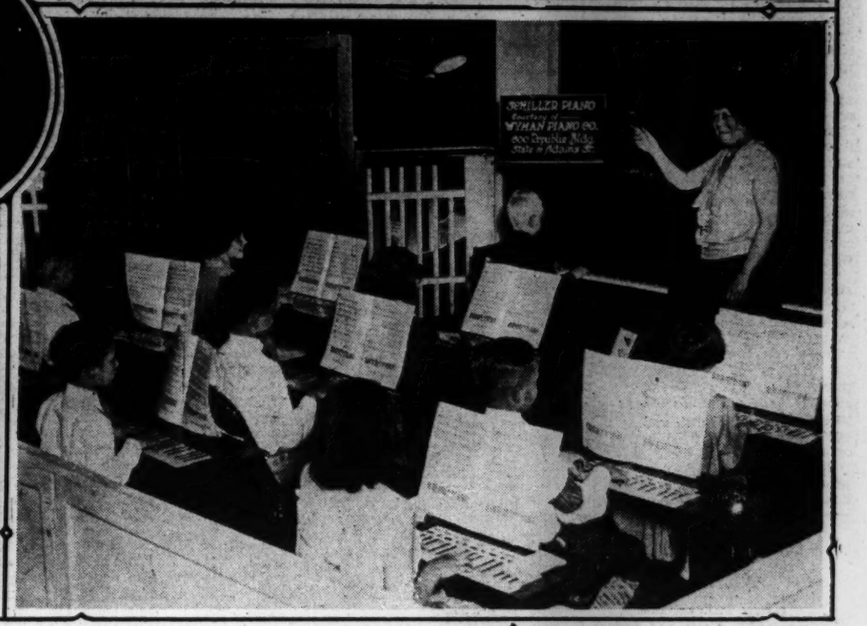
Progress in Education



THE FORMAL, THE INFORMAL, THE COLORFUL, AND THE PRACTICAL IN AMERICAN PUBLIC SCHOOL MUSIC, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Upper Left—An Elementary School Orchestra. At Right—Kindergarten Group in Chinese Neighborhood School, in Heart of Chicago's Chinatown. School Officials Consider This One of the Most Interesting Toy Orchestras in the United States. All the Instruments Are Handmade by the Children Themselves and Decorated by Older Children in the Same School. They Are Authentic Chinese Rhythm Instruments. Lower Left—The Lane Technical High School Symphony Orchestra, Which Has Won First Place in Eight Consecutive Chicago Senior High School Orchestra Contests. At Right—A Class in Piano, Using Paper Keyboards, With Two Boys at Pianos. Inset—Dr. J. Lewis Browne, Director of Public School Music for the City of Chicago. Had There Been Room We Should Like to Have Printed Also a Picture of the Large Junior High School Chorus Which Sang With the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. All Groups Usually Take Part Each Spring in a Big Music Festival.

Center Inset by Moffett-Russell. All Other Photos The Christian Science Monitor

More Word Associations

Our Living Language Series—9

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CONTINUING the discussion about association of words, we glance at the word *loquacious*. *L-o-q-u-a-c-i-o-u-s*. Remember the word, *facetious*, that we discussed in the last lesson? The ending, of that word, *t-i-o-u-s*, has the same sound as the ending of *loquacious*. But this latter word has *c*, where *facetious* has *t*.

Let us see what association will establish this difference in the written words. *Loquacious, loquacity*, both have *c*; associate the two *c*'s.

* * *

Going back to the word *loquacious*, we find that Webster says it means "*garrulous, voluble*." Later, we shall trace these two words; but now, let us consider other words related to *loquacious, loquacity*. We think of *colloquial, eloquent, grandiloquent, colloquy*. All these words have the syllable *loqu* as *loquacious* has. Let us consider the association Webster has noted, between *loquacious* and *garrulous, g-a-r-r-u-l-o-u-s*. (The *u* in *garrulous* is pronounced like oo in foot.) *Garrulous*, like *facetious* and *loquacious*, has the *ous* ending, common to many adjectives. *Garrulity* is the noun from *garrulous; loquacity* the noun from *loquacious; talkativeness*, the noun from *talkative; volubility*, the noun from *voluble*. *Voluble*, we find, means "moving with ease and smoothness in utterance," and is derived from a word which means "to roll, to turn round." From the two meanings of this Latin word, we have the word *volume*, originally "a scroll," now "a book"; and *volume*, meaning through association and usage, an amount—as a large *volume* of water. *Voluminous*, a word that means "having great volume" has, as you note, the same *ous* ending as the others we considered.

He speaks *volubly*, or his speech is *voluble;* or he speaks with great *volubility*. Do not be guilty of *garrulity;* if you are *garrulous*, you are tiresome. *Loquacity* is not a virtue.

* * *

The speaker who is *loquacious* is not necessarily *eloquent*. *Grandiloquent* speech is lofty, bombastic, and suggests insincerity. In summary, let us see what related words we have found: *loquacious, loquacity, eloquent, grandiloquent, colloquial, colloquy, garrulous, garrulity, voluble, volubility, voluminous, talkativeness.*

* * *

The word *colloquial* is an interesting one. *C-o-l* is a changed form of the Latin prefix *c-o-m*. Remember how we changed the prefix *ad* to agree with the following form in appreciate? Just so, we change *com* to agree with *loqu; comloquial* would be awkward; but *colloquial* is euphonious, easy to say. *Com*—and likewise its changed form, *col*—means "with, together." *Loqu* — speaking; therefore, colloquial speech is that speech which is acceptable for informal conversation—for "speaking together." It is not formal, not precise, as is the speech used for address or writing.

The word *usage* is often mispronounced. The *s* has the sound of *z*.

NEXT WEEK—Changes to Achieve Euphony.

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International College Has New Field Open Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Springfield, Mass.

THE American International College in Springfield has not only doubled its enrollment this year but is rapidly changing in the type of student it is helping. This change has come gradually and is due to two causes. First, the restriction of immigration gradually cut down the numbers from Europe who previously made up the entire student body. At first the loss of European students was partly met by students from a new source, the Latin-American. The greatest number of these Cubans and South Americans came to A. I. C. in 1929 and 1930. Then the economic condition in those countries became so uncertain and the money exchange was such a problem that 1932 saw a decided falling off in students from that source, but a new field had opened up.

At a Lower Cost

By 1930 the money situation in many American families was such that when boys and girls graduated from high schools they were forced to give up their hopes of a college education or find a college where the expense of such an education was within their means. The American International College is helping solve their problem. Not only is the tuition less than in most colleges but also the cost of board and room in the dormitories is very low. This is possible because practically all the work at American International College is done by students. Except for the teaching and office force the only outside help the college has is a chef and two assistants in the kitchen and a superintendent of buildings.

Jobs for All

Any student residing in the dormitories can have a job and 95 per cent of those residing on the campus avail themselves of this opportunity to reduce expenses. For 10 hours' work a week a student is credited with $45 a semester on his tuition or $90 for the year. The students take entire care of the buildings and campus, wait on table, do laundry work, etc. About 100 students live in the dormitories. Students whose homes are in Springfield are able to live at home and acquire a college education at very little cost.

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The Parent

Over-Attention

Toronto, Ont.

Dear Friends:

Although not a parent, the Parent column has always interested me. I have noticed that many parents find the feeding of children quite a problem and perhaps the impressions of an onlooker may help along this line.

One little girl of 6 years was so eager to play outside that she would gladly forgo meals and would make the excuse that she did not want anything to eat. Her mother would wisely say, "Very well, dear you don't have to eat if you don't want to, but of course you must sit at the table while mother has her meal." In a few moments the little miss would decide that she would like something to eat.

Another case of one little boy. Every meal was upset by the battle of parent and child, coaxing and threatening, until the meal always ended by his being fed with a spoon, although he was 3 years old In spite of all this attention he became thin and pale. Then a little girl came to live in the home. The little girl's mother went out to work and the child was able to have only average attention. From that time there was no more trouble with the boy. The over-attention of his parent was ignored in his interest in this little girl who gladly ate her meals without fuss and trouble.

Regular meal times, a friendly atmosphere, and freedom to eat without pressure and attention focused on them, will go a long way toward eliminating this problem, and mealtime will be the happy meeting place of both big and little, instead of a battle of wills, when we extend the same freedom to the children that we ourselves enjoy.

(Miss) I. J. C.

An extra issue of the Parent column, made up of letters telling the value of pets in the home, will be included next Tuesday on the Educational page, giving special notice to the Be Kind to Animals Week.

Music Fills Large Place In Chicago's Public Schools

No Longer Called a Frill, But a Major Means of Meeting the Needs of Increasing Leisure

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

HOW essential is music in the schools? Here is a question very much before the public eye today, when one group of thinkers argues for the abolition of so-called fads and frills and a return to the old days when readin', writin' and 'rithmetic constituted a curriculum. But in Chicago, where for the past four and a half years the music activities in the schools have had a phenomenal development, school officials believe the accomplishments and benefits of the music work should speak louder than any words of defense which might be uttered on their behalf.

If you want to take the opinion of Dr. J. Lewis Browne, director of music in the public schools, who says that Mr. William J. Bogan, superintendent of schools, agrees with him heartily, music is more important than mathematics, after the average student has learned to add, subtract, divide and multiply.

The Big Justification

For is mathematics, Dr. Browne asks, going to be of any great help to the average student, when he grows up, in utilizing the new leisure which is coming to workers in the machine age? Not merely the learning of music, but the appreciation of it as a cultural asset to yield big returns in years to come, is the big justification for the musical activities. Dr. Browne believes, and he speaks not merely as a pedagogue, but as a man who has gained considerable prominence, both as composer and performer.

That is but one way of looking at it. Another is the present and immediate value in this depression era itself. "Many of the children," said an assistant to Dr. Browne, "whose homes have been made unhappy and even desolate through unemployment and want, find that the only bit of pleasure and happiness they get is in their singing classes."

There is still another, and perhaps more concrete kind of evidence of what the 4½ years of intensive music work has produced. That consists of taking a panoramic view of the rather amazing products of this work: 21 high school bands, 23 orchestras, of which nine are really complete symphony orchestras of from 80 to 100 players, as well as 28 junior high school bands; one big massed orchestra of 160 players which gives programs as mature as any professional orchestra; numerous glee clubs, choruses, and to top it off, about 37,000 children who have had class work in piano, many of whom became so interested and proficient they went on with their study under private teachers.

For 25 Cents

Lest the reader conclude the children are getting a little too much for nothing, it is mentioned here that the class piano instruction is not free, but each child pays 25 cents for the lesson. A similar arrangement is made for class lessons on the violin.

Perhaps a good place to begin reviewing the music work in the Chicago schools, although it is less spectacular than the orchestral and choral work, is to let Mrs. Rose L. Gannon, assistant director in charge of elementary work, tell how the younger children are started off to study music. After talking with her a few moments, one learns that the old method of singing by rote, in a way that aroused little or no subjective reaction, has given way to methods designed to produce not only genuine musical interest, but to develop latent musical talent.

"At the outset," says Mrs. Gannon, "we try to develop a creative response in the children. On the one hand, they make little instruments such as the Indians used, on which they play their first music. Compared to modern instruments, their own are crude indeed, but they suffice to create the rhythmical feelings necessary to begin the study of music. Then, afterward, we teach them to make up their own little melodies, so that each has a little taste of being a composer. When they are far enough advanced, we correlate the music work with the other studies, such as geography, so that when the children are learning about Germany or Poland or any other country they learn what characteristics of musical feeling represent the various nationalities."

The elementary school children as well as the bigger boys and girls, have their choruses and glee clubs and their harmonica ensembles, and in some schools they have their orchestras too. If the school happens to have a radio, they listen each week to the music appreciation programs given by Dr. Walter Damrosch, and when they go home they are told what are the good radio programs to listen to and what they should listen for in these programs.

If Massed Together

Many children become sufficiently interested through this work to join the piano, violin or other instrumental classes, so that by the time they are in junior or senior high school they can "make" the orchestra or the band. Of course it would be too big a band to listen to or to manage at all, but if all the school bands were massed into one big band it would have 12,000 players. If all the orchestras were massed, they would make a symphony of some 7000 players. But Mr. Oscar W. Anderson, director of the orchestral activities, confesses that the massed orchestra of 160 players is just about all he wants to handle at one time.

To look at some of the programs of this orchestra, one can see that they do real work. And if you turn your back, says Dr. Browne with a proud smile on his lips, you can't tell the difference from a professional orchestra. Well, judging by the programs they play, you certainly can't. That is, not even a Beethoven symphony nor a Mozart nor a Tchaikovsky symphony is too big for them to handle, and sometimes they give a whole orchestral program of very ambitious proportions, as they are going to do this spring. When this time comes, one fortunate student out of a large group of contestants will be chosen to play the piano part of the Lizst Hungarian Fantasy. Perhaps that sounds ambitious, but when the orchestra gave its last concert a high school student appeared with it as soloist in a movement of a difficult Rubenstein concerto, after winning a contest in which 38 applicants appeared.

A Week at the Exposition

Usually the school children stage a big musical festival each spring in which orchestral and choral and band groups display their accomplishments of the season, but this spring the festival will be omitted and the effort will be put on preparations for school music week at the Century of Progress Exposition, when the whole world's representatives at Chicago will learn what is being done musically in the Chicago schools.

The All-Chicago High School orchestra, however, is getting ready a big concert in June to take the place of the usual festival. Its program will open with the Introduction to the Third Act of "Lohengrin," include the Tchaikovsky Fifth Symphony, the Lizst Fantasy for piano and orchestra and some ballet music from the opera "Carmen."

In a final word from Dr. Browne, one finds him thoroughly convinced that the teaching of music in the schools, far from being a fad or a frill, is one of the real solutions of the problem of leisure time. "When the time comes that everyone works only four days a week, what is a person going to do with the rest of the time? He can't play golf all the time, he must have other interests, and music should be one of them."

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A Miniature Tuskegee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Trinidad, B. W. I.

AN "EXPERIMENT" which has cost the Methodist Missionary Society $10,000 to begin with has brought to the small island of St. Vincent, in the middle of the Windward group, what is claimed to be the first educational institution of its kind in the British West Indies. It is a community school for boys and girls, standing on a 38-acre site on which is an arrowroot mill, and designed to teach besides the ordinary elementary school subjects such things as agriculture, carpentry, masonry, cobbling, printing and the like to boys, and gardening, housework, needlework, and "the general knowledge so essential to a good housekeeper" to girls.

The school is the outcome of a visit to the West Indies three years ago of the mission society's secretary, who was impressed by "the need for a different standard of education in these colonies." At the recent opening ceremony, the principal, who is a Methodist pastor with special qualifications, said it was recognized that the best education is that which takes into account "life situations." Sufficient consideration had not always been given to the conditions in which a child would live and develop.

A swimming pool will be built later, playing fields laid out for boys and girls separately, and a model peasants' house erected as a domestic science classroom for girls. There are no fees, and the school, which has been put under the control of the local board of education, is not expected to be a commercial proposition, the only dividends looked for by its promoters being the accomplishment of their ideals. The new educational experiment in St. Vincent has been dubbed a "miniature Tuskegee."

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Farm Movement Found Increasing In New York State

Many Inquiries Pour Daily Into Agricultural Department Offices

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 15—With the new inspiration that comes with April, a heavy mail is pouring daily into the New York Agricultural Department's mid-town Manhattan offices from persons who want—or think they want—to wrest a living from the soil—a yearning that has been gaining momentum ever since the wheels of industry began to slow down in 1928. Today there are 759,000 farmers in the Empire State, an increase of 39,000 in rural population since 1930, and by all the signs a heavier record is to be set this year.

In many cases sons and daughters are returning to the family acres, jobless and glad to find a chance to do something, even though the money return is small, or men without this background, but faced with the necessity of feeding their families.

Mr. Charles H. Baldwin, New York Commissioner of Agriculture, does not believe in a back-to-the-soil movement based merely on sentimental reasons, and was largely responsible for instituting a bureau of farm information in this State. At the head of the bureau is Mr. George C. Royce, a practical farmer of long experience.

A large percentage of applicants at the State Department entertain no thought of profit, merely the chance to gather their own food and fuel. Such an experiment in the simple wants is usually best in theory, since, undertaken without technical knowledge of farming or realization of the labor involved, it may merely mean a few weeks of camping in a methodless manner, with all the attendant hardships.

The general purpose farm is considered best adapted in this State for producing things to sell, as well as for maintaining its owners. A hundred acres of good land may have a dairy herd, chickens, pigsty, pasture land and wood lot, a truck patch, corn fields and orchards. This means a farm of continuous dividends, even if it is only eggs or milk, always with the premise of proper management.

The department has found that when men and women who have had a farm background originally go back to the land, the probability is that they will make good. Persons with such a background have no illusion about the physical labor involved—the plowing, the work in orchard and barnyard. Nor are they apt to underestimate the need of capital reserve.

The experience in this State, with its large urban population, is that today's economic situation is putting a new type of men and women on the farm—an ambitious, better educated group, able to apply the lore of figures to farm records and the costs of production, and receptive to such ideas as the initiation of co-operative methods in the marketing of farm products.

Lehman Appoints Four to State Board For Control of Beer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15—New York's alcoholic beverage control commission is instated today with the appointment by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, subject to confirmation by the 1934 Legislature, of the four members who, with Mr. Edward P. Mulrooney, Tammany Democrat of New York City, as chairman, will take up the regulation of the 3.2 per cent beer and wine traffic on June 1.

They are Mrs. John S. Sheppard of New York City, head of the women's organization for national prohibition reform in New York, and Mr. Edward Schoeneck of Syracuse, one-time Lieutenant-Governor, both Republicans; Mr. John Sullivan of New York City, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, and Mr. James P. B. Duffy of Rochester, lawyer and merchant, both Democrats.

The appointment of Mrs. Sheppard and Mr. Schoeneck was on recommendation by the State Bar Association; of Mr. Sullivan by the state labor group, and of Mr. Duffy by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. Mr. Mulrooney's salary as chairman will be $12,000 a year, and that of the four other members $7500.

Mrs. Sheppard, who, with Mr. Sullivan was on the governor's commission which made a preparatory study of alcoholic beverage control legislation, is the only member of the body known to be opposed to a return to the old-time custom of bar-drinking. Mr. Sullivan was head of the Brewery Workers' Union before he was made president of the State Labor Federation; Mr. Schoeneck has been counsel for brewery interests and Mr. Duffy is a member of the family known in pre-Volstead days for the brand of malt liquor which bore the Duffy name.

Week-End Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

Eastern Standard Time
WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Musicalogues, Moses Smith.
5:30 Clovis Fecteau, baritone.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:15 Studio soloist.
6:30 Report; sports review, Bill Williams.
6:45 "Barn Dance" program.
7:15 NBC, Octavus Cohen drama.
7:30 NBC, Paul Victorine's Orchestra.
7:45 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
8:00 New England Singing Club.
8:15 NBC, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor; Bach Cantata Club.
10:00 "Five-Cent Beer," Mr. Ralph W. Robart.
10:15 NBC, "Gilbert and Sullivan Gems."
10:30 Advertising Federation of America program; talk; male quartet.
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15 Organ recital, Louis Weir.
11:30 Local and NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Band concert.
5:30 NBC, Genia Zielinska, soprano.
5:45 NBC, Five Messner Brothers Orchestra.
6:00 Evening Tattler; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 NBC, "Good-by, America," Victoria Sackville-West and Harold Nicholson.
7:00 Book talk.
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 Elvira Allman, diseuse.
7:45 NBC, "The World Today": talk.
8:00 NBC, "Kaltenmeyer's Kindergarten."
8:15 "Editorial Attic."
8:30 NBC, The Economic World Today.
9:00 NBC, Riesenfeld's Viennese Program.
9:30 NBC, "Neighbors": sketch.
10:00 NBC, Saturday Night Dancing Party.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Local and NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Local and CBS dance musc.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters."
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "The Motor Parade."
6:30 "Voice of the Piano."
6:45 Local dance music.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS dance music.
7:45 CBS, The Street Singer.
8:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice": sketch.
8:30 CBS dance music.
9:00 CBS, Bing Crosby; orchestra.
9:15 Local dance programs.
10:00 Testimonial dinner to Hon. Homer S. Cummings, from Bridgeport, Conn.
11:00 Reports; news.
11:15 "Bill Billy George."
11:30 Local and CBS dance music.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Program from Honolulu.
1:00-4:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—National Sojourners talk.
5:15 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief.
6:00 CBS, "America's Grub Street."
6:15 CBS dance music.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Local dance music.
7:30 American Legion talk.
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 Serial dramatic sketch.
8:30 Organ recital.
8:45 Talk, "Getting the News."
9:00 Announcements; news.
9:15 CBS popular programs.
10:15 CBS, "War Debts and America's Recovery."
10:45 CBS, Gertrude Niesen; orchestra.
11:00-12:00—CBS dance music.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Inverness Serenaders.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Bunny Rabbit Club.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Henry E. Williams.
6:15 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
6:30 "Etchings in Music."
6:45 Orchestral program.
7:00 Local dance music.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Choral Ensemble; time.

For Sunday
WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 Organ recital; reports.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Radio City Concert.
1:15 NBC, Travelogue, Malcolm La Prade.
1:30 Sinfonietta, Bernard Fastoll, director.
2:00 NBC, Mystery Tenor; Charles Gilchrist; Czerwonky Ensemble.
2:15 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
2:30 NBC, "Northwestern Chronicle."
3:00 NBC, Goldman Band.
4:00 NBC, "Dick Daring"; sketch.
4:15 "Laws That Safeguard Society."
4:30 NBC, Religious programs.
5:30 NBC, "Pages of Romance"; sketch.
6:00 Mason & Hamlin 110th Anniversary; soloists.
6:30 "The Unknown Great."
6:45 NBC, Brahms Series, with Musical Art String Quartet.
7:00 Studio period.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Dr. Howard Haggard.
7:30 NBC, Great Moments in History.
8:00 NBC, National Grand Opera Company.
9:00 NBC, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing."
9:30 NBC, Walter Winchell.
9:45 Dixie Jubilee Singers.
10:00 Industrial Commission talk.
10:15 NBC, Lopez Orchestra; comedians.
10:45 News; reports.
11:15 Studio recital.
11:30 Paramount Theatre, Springfield.
12:00 NBC, "Dance Nocturne."

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

11:00 a. m.—Old South Church service.
12:15 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
12:30 Neapolitan String Quartet.
12:45 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
1:00 NBC, Program from Rome.
1:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
2:00 Greek musical program.
2:30 Charles Little, violinist.
2:45 NBC, Golden Blossom Revue.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, "Singing — the Wellspring of Music."
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst; John Seagle.
4:30 NBC, Chicago A Capella Choir.
5:00 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
5:15 NBC, Piano duo.
5:30 NBC, Garden Program, quartet; little symphony orchestra.
6:30 NBC, "Our merican Schools."
7:00 Local dance program.
7:15 NBC, Juvenile sketch.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Newman Orchestra; organ; sextet.
9:00 Lucille Potter; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "American Album."
10:00 NBC, Manhattan Merry-Go-Round.
10:30 Popular vocal program.
10:45 NBC, "Seth Parker's Neighbors."
11:15 Time announcements; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 p. m.—Vocal ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Smiling Ed" O'Connell.
2:15 CBS, Tango Orchestra.
2:30 CBS, Matinée of the Air.
3:00 Local dance music.
3:30 "Under the Reading Lamp."
3:45 Twentieth Century Ensemble.
5:00 Donald Novis, tenor.
5:15 "Hawaiian Echoes."
5:30 Vocal trio; reports; news.
6:00 Walter Smith's Band.
6:45 "Garden Aids."
7:00 Studio program.
8:00 CBS, "John Henry": serial sketch.
8:15 CBS, Concert Orchestra; soloists; male chorus.
8:45 CBS, "John Henry": serial sketch.
9:00 CBS, Fred Allen's Revue.
9:30 CBS, "Parade of Melodies."
10:00 Rines Orchestra; Laprel quartet.
10:30 Readings, with organ.
10:45 Studio period; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1140kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—The Gondoliers.
12:15 p. m.—String orchestra; soloists.
12:30 CBS, program from Atlantic City.
12:45 CBS, The Street Singer.
1:00 CBS, Church of the Air.
1:30 Minstrel program.
2:00 Durrell String Quartet.
2:30 Boston Musicians' Relief Fund Band Concert.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor; Beethoven program.
5:00 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch.
5:30 CBS, Musical Revue.
6:00 CBS, "Obstacles Confronting a Candidate for Admission to the Bar."
6:30 News; time announcement.
6:45 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 Local dance music.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:30 Local dance music.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Revue; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Gaucho Ensemble.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Harry Robbins, baritone.
4:45 Manet String Trio.
5:00 Shep Wolan and his orchestra.
5:30 Local dance program.
5:45 Lionel MacDuff, baritone.
6:00 E. E. Nazzaro, financial talk.
6:15 Frieda Rosenthal, soprano.
6:30 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
6:45 Orrin F. White, tenor.
7:00 Studio program.
8:00 "Hits of Yesterday."
8:15 "Oklahoma Slickers"; time.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild: "Prunella."

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Record news.
12:01 p. m.—Traveler news.
2:00 p. m.—Talk, Mayor James M. Curley.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Bach's "The Well-Tempered Clavichord."
3:00 p. m.—Braves-Brooklyn game, Fred Hoey eporting.

WAAB

8:31 a. m.—American news.
2:45 p. m.—American news.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, White House egg-rolling party.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, America's "Three Greatest Women," Jane Addams, Carrie Chapman Catt and Helen Keller.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, "J. P. Morgan," Lyman Beecher Stowe.

Sea Scouts Cruise O'er 'Billowy Waves' Of St. Paul Campus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 15—Within the shadow of the beautiful quadrangle of St. Paul's School a group of Boy Scouts is being trained in navigation—in fact, such a training as would be obligatory were they to seek service as able seamen.

The boys, averaging in age 15 and 16 years, are members of the Sea Scout ship, George H. Perkins, named in honor of New Hampshire's commodore of Civil War fame. To them has been accorded the honor of constructing a 50-foot "vessel," which may be set up or taken apart on the land in less than an hour, upon which they are acquiring the rudiments which go to make them accomplished in nautical knowledge.

The ship's complement is to consist of 36 boys, of which 16 are now enlisted. Mr. Arthur R. Cheney of the teaching faculty at St. Paul's School, nationally known as a ship modeling expert, is "skipper" of the ship and Mr. Robert Potter is the "first mate."

The local boys who formed the "crew" were members of the Millville troop of Boy Scouts, so named because of the fact that several years before St. Paul's was founded this section of the city resounded to the music of several saw and grist mills. The organization has been in existence since the first of the year, since which time they have built their "ship" under the direction of Mr. Cheney.

Every two weeks the "crew" meets, sets up the boat on the lot in the rear of Community House at St. Paul's, and for an afternoon live the life of seamen under the tutelage of "Skipper" Cheney. On these occasions they are instructed in the art of navigation in all its phases. Although not yet a certainty, there is a possibility of the boys having a craft on Turkey Pond—so named for the number of wild turkeys that congregated in that vicinity in former years—and getting a practical training in "life on the ocean wave" in some craft to be provided by Mr. Cheney.

Motion Pictures

Chevalier, Père

The charming M. Maurice Chevalier shares honors with an even more charming co-star in his latest picture, "A Bedtime Story," now on view at the Metropolitan Theater. "Monsieur Babee," he is called by his foster-parent of the screen, and Baby Leroy is his stage name. He's a dar-r-r-ling baby, a dar-r-r-ling baby. Honors should also be awarded the percipient cameraman who was able to record the fugitive expressions of a baby's face and hands (and curly legs), the endearing little gurgles and sound effects that only a baby can make.

The debonair Maurice is a Vicomte this time, and on his return from some trip or other, the infant waif is stealthily placed along with the luggage, in his cab. It's a surprise of course, but for a carefree bachelor, Vicomte Maurice takes it with exceptional grace. He handles the child with the ease of a professional parent, dresses him up in some stunning lounging pyjamas and puts him to sleep in his own broad, luxurious bed, whilst he occupies a makeshift cot close at hand. Victor, his right hand man, done with admirable, quiet humor by Mr. Edward Everett Horton, isn't half so baby-wise.

That a baby can upset any household is universally agreed. So what this baby does to Maurice's ménage goes only a few shades beyond the plausible. And who would look for plausibility in a Chevalier picture, anyway? Fun and fantasy, a little nonsense and a few merry tunes, the knowing smile and the mischievous wink—and pouff, the frolic is over. And let it be added that Maurice behaves with more discretion than usual.

Miss Helen Twelvetrees, just another "fille aux cheveux de lin," who evidently uses more than camomile rinse in her shampoo, is the nurse who comes to Père Chevalier's aid and captures his erstwhile wandering heart in a very few days.

The film shows signs of the economic times. But if it is without the lavishness of fox hunts and former costly decorations, the interiors are mounted with a sufficiently expensive look. The sequence showing Chevalier, with his inimitable vaudeville gait, wheeling a perambulator in the park, the crowd of nursemaids and loiterers following in rhythm to his playful chant, has true cinematic flow.

M. L.

Boston Art Notes

City Club

An etcher known to us from previous displays in Boston, and from the inevitable reappearance of his work in selections of the "Finest Prints of the Year," now shows his prints in the exhibiting room of the Boston City Club, Ashburton Place entrance. Mr. William Meyerowitz makes prints both in black-and-white and in color.

The latter process is original to the performer and is used, so far as we know, exclusively by him. The colored etching would seem a method by which the pigment is made to "eat" the plate. It differs from the line etching in that the surface is achieved through the flat wash of color rather than with the accumulations of lines and flicks in shaded effects. The colored etching is closer akin to aquarelle in this respect and in the transparency of the wash. Mr. Meyerowitz seems to be able to superimpose one wash upon the other—or to gain such an effect. These etchings are illusory, atmospheric, flat, while the black-and-whites are spacious, contrasted, full of accent. The artist manages within the one medium, consequently, to attain some quite varied, even contrasting effects.

Mr. Meyerowitz, working in the more orthodox channels, exhibits a fine perceptiveness as etcher. His line is eloquent, forceful, spare. It is a genuinely etched line. It has variation in thickness, quality of stroke; sometimes it is bold and heavy, sometimes light, a mere flick of the needle. Particularly in depicting trees does he show the grace of nuance, the quiet elegance. No line is excessive; the composite is solid, compact.

Among his subjects are characterizations, portraits, compositions. His line proves flexible, sometimes graciously shaping a contour, sometimes vehemently constructing the idea in terms of geometric volumes. Mr. Meyerowitz is the least limited of American etchers, working from touchingly lyrical modes to philosophically organic ones. His exhibition well repays the visit to Beacon Hill.

D. A.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Amy M. Cohn, Far Rockaway, New York
Florence C. Gorthy, Herkimer, N. Y.
Nellie B. Crandall, Herkimer, N. Y.
Mrs. Sadie S. Prechtel, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. G. A. Philadelphus, Washington, D. C.
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Mrs. George Ira Everett, New York, N. Y.
Virginia Chesline, Cranston, R. I.
Genevieve Carr, Cranston, R. I.
Barbara Cranston, Edgewood, R. I.
Thelma Salisbury, Providence, R. I.
Virginia Higgins, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Margaret R. Higgins, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. A. C. Buchanan, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Agnes P. Zimmer, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Luise L. Shermann, Bronx, N. Y.
Mrs. Elfriede Kindermann, Bronx, N. Y.
L. P. de Stoppelaar, Aerdenkout, Holland.
Betty de Stoppelaar, Aerdenkout, Holland.
Mrs. J. T. McTarnahan, Larchmont, N. Y.
Robert Wickersham, Dallas, Texas.
Edna Rock Robertson, Rye, N. Y.
Miss Gladys M. Briggs, New York, N. Y.
Herbert L. Mohrmann, Woodhaven, N. Y.
Helen N. Foster, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
T. Elbridge Foster, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Miriam P. Nichols, Newton Center, Mass.
Albert Edward Cary, East Orange, N. J.
Edward Knox Cary, East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Jessie M. Gordon, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. James Raines Ellis, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Olive Hanna Van Voorhies, New York, N. Y.
Esther H. Lundgren, Los Angeles, Calif.
William Bayless, Scranton, Penna.
John Grass, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mrs. Elsie May Blumgardt, New York, N. Y.
Canolee A. V. Campbell, Maplewood, N. J.

Bombings in Havana Close With Seven Killed

HAVANA, Cuba, April 15 (AP)—A two-day epidemic of bombings ended quickly yesterday after the slaying of three Cuban youths by the police. Rounding up of persons suspected of anti-Government activities continued relentlessly, however. Police halted and searched automobiles and raided residences, sending dozens of suspects to jail. Seven persons have been killed since the bombings began.

MIAMI, Fla., April 15 (AP)—Responsibility for bombings in Havana is laid to "dictatorial government" by Gen. Mario G. Menocal, former President of Cuba, now a political exile and leader of an organized opposition to President Machado.

Committee to Settle Lowell Strike Named

LOWELL, Mass., April 15 (AP)—Mayor Charles H. Slowey last night named a committee to work for a speedy settlement of a strike of 3500 Lowell shoe workers, which entered its second week yesterday.

On the committee were the Mayor, Mr. Joseph P. Donahue and Mr. Don L. Overlock. They will confer today with representatives of the strikers to learn their essential grievances and later will confer with the manufacturers. They hope to bring about a meeting of the two factions early next week. The Mayor said then manufacturers were willing to negotiate with the workers themselves but would not recognize the Shoe-workers Protective Union.

KSOO Appeals Injunction

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 15 (AP)—An appeal from the temporary injunction restraining Radio Station KSOO from using Associated Press news dispatches without authorization was on file in Federal District Court yesterday, thus placing the case before the Circuit Court of Appeals.

General Finds Boys Of Forestry Unit Eager to Start Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DEVENS, Mass., April 15—Maj.-Gen. Fox Conner, commander of the First Corps Area, found the Boston boys, here for training before they enter forests for conservation work, eager to start work during an inspection tour of the 101st Conservation Corps Company yesterday. He was impressed with the fine attitude of the boys and the way in which they are "falling in" line with army practices.

Stormy weather kept the boys in their barracks most of the day. Equipment was passed out and each youth submitted to a questionnaire. The latter revealed that there isn't one professional forester in the camp. There were plenty of wiresplicers, shipping clerks, mechanics, truck drivers and farmers, however.

More recruits arrived yesterday and truckloads of young men are expected to arrive daily until the quota of 4500 has been reached. The Army officers are handling the forest project just as they would handle any military problem. Their orders are to help the conservation plan along in every possible way and the entire army personnel, from General Conner down, are enthusiastic and anxious to do their part.

When organization of the camp is completed, each "CCC" company will consist of 215 men, divided into platoons and sections. Section foremen, squad foremen, cooks, storekeeper and a steward will be chosen from the ranks.

Hitching Posts Installed

CAPAC, Mich. (AP)—The village council has ordered installation of six new hitching posts in Capac's down-town street.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

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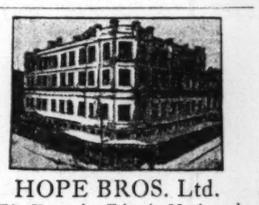

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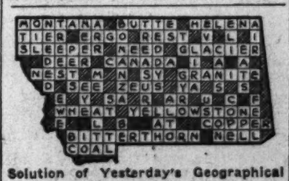
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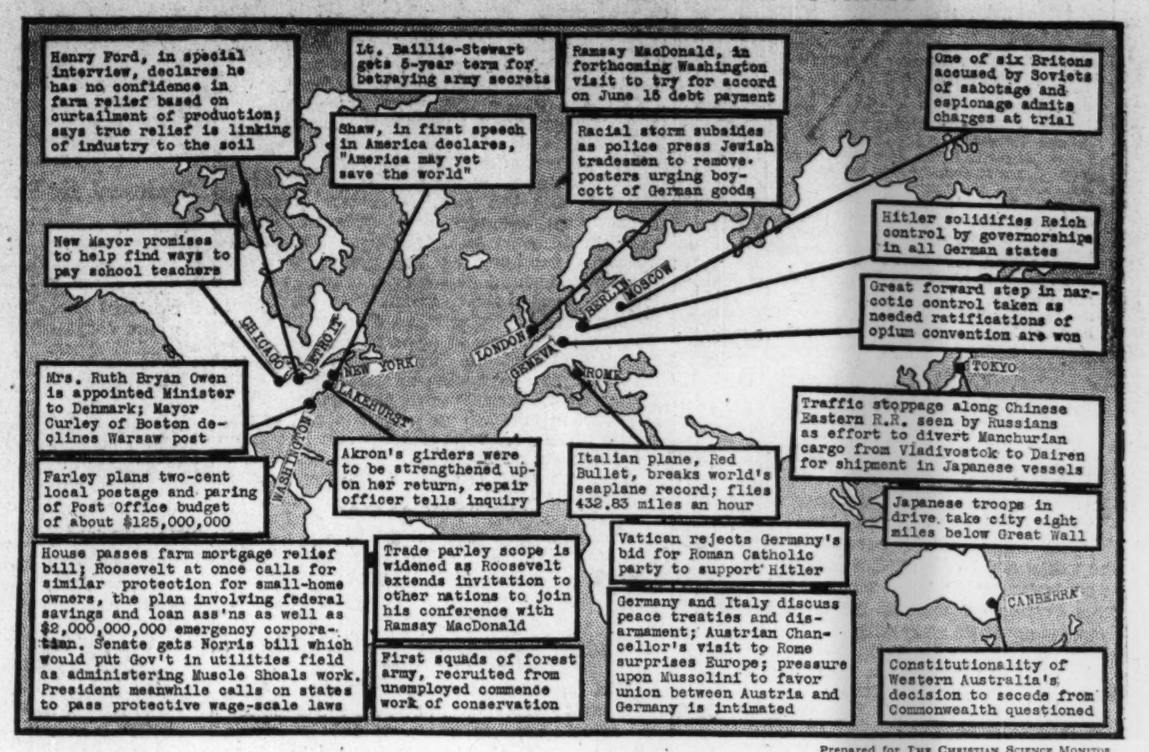
Solution of Yesterday's Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle No. 12.

Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance


Henry Ford, in special interview, declares he has no confidence in farm relief based on curtailment of production; says true relief is linking of industry to the soil
Lt. Baillie-Stewart gets 5-year term for betraying army secrets
Ramsay MacDonald, in forthcoming Washington visit to try for accord on June 15 debt payment
One of six Britons accused by Soviets of sabotage and espionage admits charges at trial
Shaw, in first speech in America declares, "America may yet save the world"
Racial storm subsides as police press Jewish tradesmen to remove posters urging boycott of German goods
New Mayor promises to help find ways to pay school teachers
Hitler solidifies Reich control by governorships in all German states
Great forward step in narcotic control taken as needed ratifications of opium convention are won
Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen is appointed Minister to Denmark; Mayor Curley of Boston declines Warsaw post
Traffic stoppage along Chinese Eastern R.R. seen by Russians as effort to divert Manchurian cargo from Vladivostok to Dairen for shipment in Japanese vessels
Farley plans two-cent local postage and paring of Post Office budget of about $125,000,000
Akron's girders were to be strengthened upon her return, repair officer tells inquiry
Italian plane, Red Bullet, breaks world's seaplane record; flies 432.83 miles an hour
Japanese troops in drive take city eight miles below Great Wall
House passes farm mortgage relief bill; Roosevelt at once calls for similar protection for small-home owners, the plan involving federal savings and loan ass'ns as well as $2,000,000,000 emergency corporation. Senate gets Norris bill which would put Gov't in utilities field as administering Muscle Shoals work. President meanwhile calls on states to pass protective wage-scale laws
Trade parley scope is widened as Roosevelt extends invitation to other nations to join his conference with Ramsay MacDonald
Vatican rejects Germany's bid for Roman Catholic party to support Hitler
Germany and Italy discuss peace treaties and disarmament; Austrian Chancellor's visit to Rome surprises Europe; pressure upon Mussolini to favor union between Austria and Germany is intimated
First squads of forest army, recruited from unemployed commence work of conservation
Constitutionality of Western Australia's decision to secede from Commonwealth questioned
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Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Janie's Gratitude Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

A FEW days before Christmas of last year, Janie, a part-time colored maid with a large family of children to support entirely by her own efforts, went to her employers and asked if she would be needed on Christmas day.

Assuming that Janie was planning her work, the employer replied in the affirmative and added that as there was to be a large family dinner, Janie would be needed for the whole day.

"Dat's good, Ma'am," replied Janie, her face beaming. "An' Ah want to tell you now, Ah won't take pay for dat day. Yo'all been so good to me and de chillun Ah want to do somethin' for you. Dat's agoin' to be mah gratitude day to you, ma'am."

What They Say

The Difference

"The scene in many a community has become confused because the readers of newspaper editorials and the listeners to preachers' sermons failed to distinguish betwen fact and opinion."—*Miss Rhoda E. McCulloch.*

Hitler and Germany

"I have decided, together with my companies, that under no circumstances will Germany be permitted to fall again into the régime of the past."—*Adolf Hitler.*

Real Happiness

"I think that dividing what you have with others brings the truest happiness."—*Miss Frances Keiser.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

I CANNOT think but that the world would be better and brighter if our teachers would dwell on the Duty of Happiness as well as the Happiness of Duty.—SIR JOHN LUBBOCK.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Contemned—Not an obsolete form of "condemned." "Contemn" means "to treat with contempt." In Psalms 107: 11, the word translates the Hebrew *na'ats*, a primitive Hebrew root meaning "to scorn."

Progress, progressive, progression—In the second and third, the first vowel is sounded as in *obey*. In the first, the *o* is short in America and long in Britain.

Tenacity—The *e* is as in *create*.

Effect, efface—The first vowel in each is short.

Polycarp—*Pol'-ih-carp*. He was a link between the apostles and the ecclesiastical writers who flourished at the end of the second century. Irenæus wrote of hearing Polycarp "speak of his intercourse with John and with the rest who had seen the Lord."

During a festival in Smyrna, 11 Christians were slain, and Polycarp took refuge in a farmhouse. He was betrayed, however, and attempts were made to force him to recant and "revile Christ." The pious martyr said: "Eighty and six years have I served him and he hath done me no wrong. How then can I speak evil of my king who saved me?" The mob was infuriated; the fagots were lighted, and a noble life was crowned with a baptism of fire.

"Poor in spirit" (Matt. 5: 3)—Goodspeed renders the verse: "Blessed are those who feel their spiritual need . . ."

"I shew you a mystery" (I Cor. 15: 51)—In the Greek of the New Testament, the word *mysterion*, "mystery," seldom, if ever, means something inexplicable or even unexplained. It is that "which was once hidden but now is revealed"—"hidden from ungodly and wicked men, but plain to the Godly" (cf. Thayer: "Greek Lexicon of the New Testament").

"Decapolis" (Matt 4: 25)—Decapolis (literally "ten cities") was a league of ten Greek cities, formed partly for commercial reasons and partly for defense against marauding Arabs. It was, further, an anti-Semitic league. One of the cities, Scythopolis, lay west of Jordan, but the other nine, Pella, Dion, Gerasa, Philadelphia, Gadara, Raphana, Kanatha, Hippos, and Damascus, lay to the east of the river in the territory generally known as Bashan or Gilead.

Pronounce it *De-cap'-o-lis*.

"Blessed are the meek" (Matt. 5: 5)—In modern English, "meek" is sometimes used in a rather disparaging sense; but the Greek word *praus* thus translated in this verse means literally "gentle." Another possible translation is "humble."

"Thy steps shall not be straitened" (Prov. 4: 12)—The Hebrew word translated "straitened" means "bound, cramped, restricted, impeded." Moffatt paraphrases as follows: "When you walk, you will never be hindered."

"The shining light" (Prov. 4: 18)—This may also be translated the "light of dawn," which leads up naturally to the conclusion of the verse, "that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." Compare the margin of the Revised Version, "the light of dawn."

"Our conversation is in heaven" (Phil. 3: 20)—The Greek word *politeuma*, translated "conversation" in our Common Version, means literally "commonwealth or community"; but according to the evidence of early papyrus manuscripts, it seems to have been used in New Testament times in the metaphorical sense of "citizenship." Hence the translation of the Revised Version, "Our citizenship is in heaven"; and Weymouth, "We are free citizens of heaven."

"When he is tried" (James 1: 12)—The word *dokimos*, rendered "tried," means literally "accepted" and was originally applied to coins or metals which had passed the assayer's test. In other words, it seems to refer to the result of trial, the approval, rather than to the trial itself. Hence the translation of the Revised Version: "When he has been approved." Compare Moffatt's rendering: "When he has stood the test."

In Lighter Vein

An Affair of Honor

Caller: "I would like to see the judge, please."

Secretary: "I'm sorry, sir, but he is at dinner."

Caller: "But my man, my errand is important."

Secretary: "It can't be helped sir. His Honor is at steak."—*Medicine Hat News.*

"Mr. Gwendell"

Business Man: "I don't think an efficiency man would do my business any good."

Efficiency Expert: "Well, I haven't worked in a place yet that didn't run more efficiently after I left."

Experienced

Employer: "Where on earth did you ever learn to add? This total should be 127, not 89."

New Stock Clerk: "I used to be a caddy, sir,"—*Good Hardware.*

All Nature

Varying Hare

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE varying hare wears a brown coat during the warm months and a white one during the cold. If a patch of fur is forcibly removed, the new hair grows in with the color of the next coat. The changes are really molts, not just changes of color. The brown coat gained in April is shed and replaced in October by a white one. At the same time, the fur padding on the feet increases and the little brown summer hare becomes the snowshoe rabbit of winter. It is the outer, long, coarse fur which gives the varying hare the proper color according to season, for the varying hare, like all true fur-bearing animals, has two coats of fur, the inner one being the soft and thick, the outer being rough and more shiny.

A hare's nest or form is hidden in briers and brush, like the cottontail's. Only the European rabbit burrows underground. Usually two or three leverets are born in a litter, though as many as 10 are on record.

Like the rabbits, hares live in broken country where there is brush in which to escape from birds of prey, foxes, mink, martens, skunks, and dogs. Were it not for a keen sense of hearing, helped in part by the megaphone ears, sharp eyes, and a keen nose, they would have been exterminated long ago. One of the best known tricks which hares possess to throw their enemies off the trail is to double back in their tracks and make a tremendous leap to one side, at right angles to the trail, and nestle down in the leaves.

In range, they cover most of the territory from the middle of Alaska to Colorado and from the border of Labrador to Maryland. In all this territory, however, there are probably few hares which have traveled more than a mile from home.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

82

The teacher urged the parents to instil the children with obedience. She explained and pointed out that to all intents and purposes school training along this line could only be entirely 100 per cent eficacious with complete cooperation.

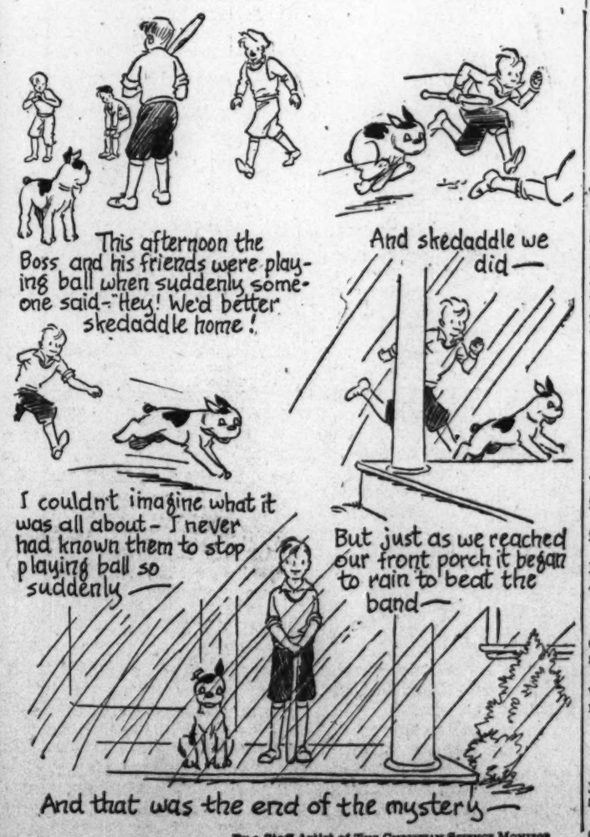
Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Brevities

Hamilton Spectator: One of the most interesting week-end jig-saw puzzles is the fitting together of the household bills and papa's pay envelope.

El Paso World News: Rubber flooring is being advertised for nursery floors. We wonder if they are for bouncing babies?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


This afternoon the Boss and his friends were playing ball when suddenly someone said—"Hey! We'd better skedaddle home!
I couldn't imagine what it was all about—I never had known them to stop playing ball so suddenly—
And skedaddle we did—
But just as we reached our front porch it began to rain to beat the band—
And that was the end of the mystery—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Settling a Money Strike

THOSE political prognosticators who glibly forecast the abolishment of the Home Loan Bank system mainly because it was one of the works of President Hoover have been put to confusion by the latest message to Congress from President Roosevelt. The new President proposes not to do away with this useful mechanism, but to employ it in the aid of home owners and investors on a vastly larger scale than has heretofore been projected.

Mortgage relief, as was forecast some days ago, is to be extended to the urban home owner in much the same manner as to the farmer if Mr. Roosevelt's urgent recommendations are adopted by the legislative houses.

This means that the Government is to act as a go-between for overburdened householders who cannot keep up the interest on their debt and troubled creditors who have counted upon the income from home loans as from one of the most basic forms of investment. Through the home loan banks bonds would be issued to investors in exchange for their mortgages or would be sold for money to lend home owners who need to refinance. By either method the interest on the mortgage would be reduced to 5 per cent or less and the time extended; the lender presumably would agree to accept a lower yield in return for the Government's guarantee of the 4 per cent interest on the bonds.

All is contingent, of course, in this case, as with farm loans, upon the action of Congress.

One phase of the present plan is particularly interesting and perhaps significant for the future. The Home Loan Bank Board, under the pending bill, would be empowered to set up local branch banks or building and loan associations in communities that might need them, on the same basis as the loan associations or coöperative banks now members of the regional home loan banks. This would give the system the machinery, where desired, for making loans directly to householders. It would take the place of the clause in the present statute which authorizes the regional banks to lend to individuals—a provision that has not worked out well because of the obvious difficulties of doing a business scattered through every town and hamlet from sets of offices in only twelve cities.

The new method is evidence of an intention really to reach the many thousands of average families who need to be assisted. One may reasonably suppose the power will not be used to engender unnecessary competition with existing loan societies. It is important that this be so. For if local agencies have to be set up they would better be considered as emergency organizations and the federal banks be kept mainly to their function as reserve centers.

But the importance of this relief is of the very first order. Concern over the home mortgage is a specter that edges into the family circle at probably half the firesides in the United States and enters into the calculations of thousands of investors, corporate and private. It extends to every section of the country. A smoothing out of this situation will release purchasing power that can contribute greatly to business recovery.

Government participation in a matter of such national interest is well justified. The fact is that whenever such a major sliding of price scales takes place as the world has witnessed in the last three years, and when such a terrific change occurs in the buying power of the dollars or pounds in which contracts are written, a situation is set up in which money virtually goes on a strike.

That situation has existed for months. There has been an abundance of funds which under normal conditions would be seeking investment. Under normal operation of the law of supply and demand, too, this would mean a reduction of the rate at which money is hired, or in other words, a reduction of the prevailing interest rate.

The Government in time past has interposed to keep peace amid coal strikes and even to set up a permanent Railway Labor Board to adjust wage disputes in the transportation field. Investment money naturally opposes a reduction in its wages, but reduction appears essential to economic adjustment, and money will probably be satisfied if compensation can be made in the form of better working conditions—better security for its principal. If the Government can help to settle peaceably this strike it will brighten thousands of homes in every section of America.

The Mystery of a Hansom Cab

OF COURSE a generation scornful of any speed less than 40 miles an hour probably doesn't care, but older folks will pause to register their thanks to Punch. For, in a recent issue, that genial dispenser of wit and philosophy tells how the once popular conveyance—the hansom cab—acquired its name.

Just 100 years ago Joseph Aloysius Hansom, Esquire, an English architect of some renown, invented what has been prettily termed the "gondola of London." The United Kingdom is dotted with churches designed by Hansom, and this possibly accounts for the tower-like construction of his unique vehicle. Parenthetically it may here be remarked that the resemblance to ecclesiasticism did not extend to the cockney driver. A gay and expansive freedom of speech characterized that jaunty and picturesque Jehu. Particularly was this noticeable in his caustic comment when omnibuses blocked the way. "Why don't yer bring yer old woman aht to teach yer 'ow to drive?" he would banter the busman as, with a triumphant flourish of his whip, he squirmed through the obstructing traffic and sped away at the breakneck gait of at least eleven miles an hour.

Coach builders have affirmed that the hansom cab was the most accurately balanced horse-drawn equipage ever designed. When properly adjusted to the harness, the actual weight on the horse, on level ground, was not much over a pound. Somehow or other, no other type of cab gave the occupant the same pleasing sense of exhilaration as did the hansom. There was the dash of adventure in the open view ahead and the fun of communicating with the driver by poking up the trapdoor with one's walking stick. Possibly that was the reason why, in addition to its public use, smart wealthy bachelors kept their private hansoms, driven by uniformed and cockaded coachmen.

Here and there, in London and New York, a hansom may still be found, although rather in the nature of a relic reminiscent of that misty past when Fergus Hume's "Mystery of a Hansom Cab" rode in the van of best sellers and the call of "'ansom, sir," was just another picturesque touch to Fifth Avenue and Piccadilly.

A Fuller View of the German Scene

THE reports from Monitor readers in Germany which are printed in another column of this page today should help observers who must look at Germany from the outside to preserve a fair perspective. These messages present a view of the German scene which has been largely overlooked or ignored in many news dispatches. They throw a fuller light on a picture of the Hitler revolution which has stirred up great excitement in the rest of the world.

In particular this information as to two phases of the National Socialist movement should modify outside opinion. The emphasis placed by Chancellor Hitler's supporters on a moral purification of Germany will appeal to many people who are keenly conscious of the need for such effort in all countries. The evident belief of many Germans that Fascism has rescued Germany from Communism will encourage all who are resolved that the Soviet influence shall not overrun Europe—and the world. And statements that Herr Hitler recognizes the need for divine guidance will be welcomed by many others.

Of course these reports may not themselves present a complete picture. They come from correspondents the Monitor has reason to consider sincere, but who may not have been in position to view the entire situation. No one, whether German citizen or American visitor, is able in times like these to survey or to interpret the scene completely. Yet on the whole the testimony of these readers emphasizes the need to suspend judgment.

Of course, that is what history always does. Just appraisal of great events and great characters invariably has to wait upon the alchemy of time. Instances come quickly into thought. The violent denunciation with which that great and usually tolerant lover of liberty, Edmund Burke, greeted the French Revolution's breaking of chains must always amaze a modern. Certainly the world has today a fairer view of the Bolshevist revolution in Russia than it had in 1917, and of Fascism in Italy than was possible when Mussolini seized power. How little excited we are about those régimes now! To Royalist England of his own day, Cromwell was only a king-killer, a monster in human form. We know now that even the North had no adequate appreciation of Lincoln in 1865 and that he expected to fail of reëlection.

But probably the most appropriate example is that of the world's improved appreciation of Germany since 1918. All the more need, then, for efforts to continue that growth in understanding and to give due weight to the testimony of those who from close at hand give a good report of Germany.

Comet Comedy

AS A type, comets have proved most inconsiderate of astronomers. When the scholarly star-gazer sends out his predictions and prepares his telescope and photographic equipment for an announced celestial performance, he expects that performance to take place at the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner. And it generally does.

Not so with the comet. It is true this fuzzy mastodon of the skies may be discovered, duly recorded and a time set for its reappearance. And Halley's comet acted like a gentleman—had its picture taken and 2000 years of its biography written—but comets usually are busy scrawling ellipses or skipping rope in some strange celestial pasture when they are expected by the astronomical fraternity.

Or if they do appear, they often cut up didoes and act like a problem child. It is a matter of record, for example, that the Schvassmann-Wachmann comet flared up at the astronomers—a 100 per cent flare-up, at that. Still other comets go all to pieces and race off as impertinent meteorites, or they acquire five or six extra tails during their skylarking.

But it is the comet that does not appear in any guise at all that is the real irritant.

Such is Temple's comet, discovered in the Leonid meteor stream in 1866 and calculated to arch around the sun every 33 years. In 1899 the astronomers were on hand, but the comet apparently saw them first and launched a successful game of bopeep, escaping detection by the searching scholastics.

Now the news is that a comet has been discovered in the predicted position of Temple's comet. However, it seems the astronomers are taking no chances this time. It is, presumably, safer to call this a new one.

Of course, it might be the truant in disguise, but the carrying of a joke sixty-six years with men whose time is important justifies the astronomers' refusal to play the game any longer. Social demotion would appear to be warranted. It is too much of a task to keep a comet in the astronomical "Who's Who" when it takes turns being, first, invisible, and then unrecognizable. It is a better proposition to rediscover it every time.

Of course, if this Temple's comet wants to come around again, wearing its own face, with an affidavit of its identity and a confession of its aliases, it probably would be reinstated. In the meantime it is up to the comet—just an "airy nothing" anyway.

Political Jig-Saws in Latin America

A NEW Constitution has gone into effect in Peru. This document supersedes Leguia's constitution of 1920 and is the sixth or seventh since the promulgation of San Martin's Provisional Bases in 1821. Brazil and Uruguay also are considering revisions of their fundamental charters.

In some Latin-American nations new constitutions have come as often as new administrations and this willingness to experiment with novel political charters, coupled with frequent dictatorships and revolutions, has led many, unacquainted with the difficulties involved, to believe that either the sanctity of law was unappreciated in Latin America or that its people were emotionally unstable with respect to political affairs.

Without doubt some Latin America constitutions have come into existence merely to satisfy the vanity or lust for power of some dictator or to clothe his arbitrary régime with a semblance of legality. On the other hand certain problems confront constitution makers in most of the Latin-American nations.

They had to fit together a political machine, much as those who assemble jig-saw puzzles, with pieces and elements which were not cut out to fit each other. One was a tradition of absolutism to which the masses and upper classes had become accustomed. Another was that the people of Latin America lived in a setting of divergent climates, systems of production and interests complicated by the presence of many race-groups of varying colors and customs, most of whom were illiterate and untouched by the liberal political philosophy that had reached their creole masters.

The idealism of these creole leaders must be numbered as another conflicting element. Swept off their feet by the establishment of a democracy in the United States and by the example of France, they sought to adapt for their own the political superstructures of other peoples. With the exception of Brazil and Chile, most Latin-American nations have had to bring together two currents before political stability could be realized. One of these was a constant experimentation with constitutions and democratic institutions. The other was the gradual education of the masses.

And one may ask, Is not this exactly what the United States, France and England have done, in the same period, with all their advantages? The United States has had its amendments and Civil War; France tried republic, empire, limited monarchy, before she eventually came back to a republic again and paradoxically enough ended up with no formal written constitution at all! England has had its Reform Bills of 1832, 1867, 1884-85, 1911 and more recent ones.

In all cases these nations have had to do what the Latin Americans are doing—they have had to make their instruments of government and political machines conform realistically to existing conditions. This may be instability, but it does appear to be as much as anything realism in political affairs.

A New Imperialism

IN A day when nations seeking to add new territory to their domains by conquest are censured by other nations, two such projects, one in execution and the other planned, should win nothing but praise.

It is through such conquest, directed by engineering skill and not military generalship, that the Netherlands proceeds with its $400,000,000 task of wresting 550,000 acres of land from the grip of the sea. Now word comes that Denmark is planning to put thousands of unemployed to work adding to useful service territory now submerged between the islands of Moen and Bogo in South Zealand.

No remonstrance or appeal to the World Court or the League of Nations has been occasioned by this mobilization of men and resources for purposes of conquest—nor have other nations, jealous of imperialist inclinations of a neighbor, argued for "balance of power," "parity," or "limitation" of dredger fleets. Old Man Ocean, while putting up a stubborn fight to retain the land, will, it is hoped, eventually cede those small portions of a vast estate to the enterprising nations.

If nations must enlarge the imperial scope of their endeavors or make room for a growing population they may yet find methods which will not deprive others of their rights or property. The building of dredgers instead of battleships, tractors instead of tanks and the arming of men with tools instead of guns offer rich possibilities. In olden days, voyagers sailed upon the sea in search of new lands; now engineers merely look beneath it.

Editorial Notes

Anyone who has ever heard a boy plead for some special privilege for his dog will realize that the Topeka (Kan.) election, in which a proposal to restrain the canine population from roaming at large was defeated, was determined in no small degree by the "absent vote."

Many a fair follower of the fashion notes, reading that the newest London coiffure is the "Will o' the Wisp," will be inclined to wonder whether it holds the implied solution of her problem or whether the willful wisp will continue to have its own way.

The American tariff may be as bewhiskered as Secretary of State Hull declares; but then, so also, perhaps, are some of the infant industries it was set up to protect.

Since it stands discovered as first cousin to the garlic bulb, some will think that the lily, after all, has been gilded.

Conditions in Germany as Reported by Monitor Readers

The following extracts are taken from messages THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has received from readers in Germany who have taken exception to reports appearing in foreign newspapers

From a Family in Hamburg—With indignation we read that anew the press of Marxism and Communism is spreading a shocking propaganda of abomination and lies about persecutions, etc., with set purpose to wrong Germany. Help to destroy these lies!

We Germans protest against this infamy, and with us everybody who gives precedence to the truth. There is no barbarism in Germany, and our Vaterland is safer than ever!

We thank God that He has given us our Chancellor Adolf Hitler, who in coöperation with National Germany works to regain our real selves.

* * *

From a Woman in Kassel—The news of "Jewish Pogroms in Germany" being spread in the United States has just reached us and has caused such indignation that it will not be soon forgotten. Regarding the "plundering of Jewish stores," it may interest you to know what took place in Kassel.

The afternoon mentioned in the dispatches I happened to be down town in the company of a former army officer and a lawyer. Two boys bearing the signs "Buy in Specialty Shops" passed through the main business street where the three largest Jewish department stores are situated. Crowds gathered but no one was hindered entering Tietz. Later this department store closed its doors. Walking down to Wertheim we saw storm troops guarding the show windows on two street fronts. The doors of Wertheim had been closed earlier as there was a pane smashed, as I found out the following morning, when business went on as usual.

Didn't we have enough Northcliffe propaganda of lies in America at the time of the war? How long will this continue and who is responsible?

How can Americans in Germany expect courtesy and consideration when Germans in America must pass through a wave of lies and intrigues that carry insult and hatred? As an American may I beg you to print the truth in your paper and so help the cause of peace along.

* * *

From an American Lecturer in Germany—There is no question but that the new Government is an expression of unified thought on the part of a large majority of the German people and is in the main a step in the right direction, toward better conditions and orderly government. There has been great graft and waste of the people's money under the former régime.

Hitler is determined to stamp out Communism and Bolshevism and whether the rest of the world sees it or not, I with others here believe that that in itself is a protection to all orderly governments.

All of his speeches tend to turn the people to God for guidance. In fact, there is a decided religious aspect about the whole National Socialist movement. The Bible is constantly used by speakers here. Hitler neither smokes nor drinks. As a smoke screen, the cry has been raised for propaganda against the National Socialist movement, that they are engaged in racial persecution against the Jews. The fact is, that the Jews are back of Communism, they form a large part of its membership in Germany, and in the United States, and of course Lenine, Trotzky, Stalin and the leaders in Russia are Jews.

It is true that there has been and is a strong feeling against certain Jews in Germany at the present time. At the time of the inflation, following the war, Polish Jews came into Germany and apparently profiteered on the distress of the nation, and this has caused deep feeling.

At present people who are orderly and not political agitators are absolutely undisturbed and the streets of Berlin are as quiet as Commonwealth Avenue and perhaps safer. Jews are not being disturbed in Germany unless they are engaging in political agitation. Their businesses are running as usual but the American press is stirring up a situation which if permitted to grow will produce a bad reaction in Germany.

* * *

From a Teacher in Berlin—We have read over and over in the Monitor articles which presented the Democratic as well as the Republican side in the United States. But the German news has been one-sided. We have had articles from the Social-Democrats (Breitscheit, etc.,) but never one from the Right. Was there nothing good in them? Not only the parties of the Right have stood for the revision of the Versailles Treaty—most of the Left did the same—but the Rights have fought against the growing influence of the Communists and the corruption in different quarters. Our nation has become degraded in every respect. Theaters, schools, books and pictures were such that no decent person could attend, hear, read, or see them. We had almost Russian conditions. Murder was nothing unusual. Four hundred young Hitler men have been murdered when quietly walking through the streets and even when in their homes.

What is the Hitler movement? Nothing but to try to lift Germany out of this slough. Hitler was an unknown person, but inspired by the desire to lift this nation up to a higher standard of morality, which indeed is necessary. Without the uprising of the Hitler party, Germany would now entirely be controlled by Bolshevism. He has saved the nation from this. We are learning just now more of his ideals because he speaks now over the radio, which was formerly closed to him. We hear, he is trusting God. His radiocast speech in Königsburg he closed with the Niederlandisches Dankgebet, which is included in the Christian Science Hymnal, number 292.

Can you realize what it means to a nation, when little children are taught in school, there is no God? And everything in religion is made a laughing-stock? His reliance on God has made Hitler strong, courageous, steadfast. His adherents, who knew more of his plans than we outsiders did, have stood by him through hardship, hunger, and want. Hitler is a total abstainer. He does not take alcohol, nor does he smoke. He is simple in his habits. His rooms are very simply furnished, so I am told by Frau ——, who has visited them. After taking office as Reichskanzler, he has refused to accept a salary. He will have rigorous economy by all Germans, especially by officials. Salaries will be reduced of the higher officials, so that people must live a simple life, as becomes a nation which is bankrupt; he himself giving the example.

What we have been going through these last weeks was a revolution. It was so splendidly organized that it was a bloodless revolution. Let us hope that it will bring a new era of cleanliness, order, God-fearing, and work for the workless. What would have become of Europe, when Germany had come under Bolshevism? It did need a strong hand to prevent this catastrophe. And Hitler seemed to have it.

* * *

From a spokesman for the Christian Science churches and societies of Berlin—No such cruelties as a section of the foreign press reports have occurred in Germany.

London and Londoners

By DICK WHITTINGTON

2, ADELPHI TERRACE, LONDON, W. C. 2.

Daffodils Nod To Londoners

SPRING came unexpectedly into London this year. She came with an unexpectedly jaunty air, like a young girl wearing the new style of hat, slightly askew. She colored the public gardens with gold and mauve and maroon—public gardens that only a few days before were lying virginal under a white covering of snow. She gave the old city a new charm, as she lighted up one side of the canyons of streets with warm sunshine that contrasted with the cool shade of the opposite side. Altogether, she set an entirely novel tone to the tang of living in London—like a great singer who had whimsically decided to voice her melodies among the woods rather than in an opera house.

Londoners who a week before were snug beside their firesides suddenly bestirred themselves and went outdoors. Women and girls brought forth bright clothes, determined to make the most of the vivid beauty of the time. Sixty-seven varieties of daffodils came into the open almost overnight at the Victoria Tower Gardens, determined to be ahead of the women and girls in gayety and color. All London flocked to the parks, to the outer fringes of town, to the river. Throngs meandered into the Surrey Hills or climbed Box Hill, at whose base pensively brooding lies the secluded home where George Meredith worked. Surrounded by its hedges of box, the chalet where he wrote his famous novels glistened in the spring sun of a new year.

* * *

Keen Debater Fills Commons

From the Victoria Tower Gardens to the Houses of Parliament is but a step, and I turned in there the other evening when Mr. Winston Churchill was on the floor of the House haranguing the Government concerning its policy on India. A striking and picturesque figure Mr. Churchill is. . . . He belongs to the great tradition of Eng'ish politicians. . . . Gifted; an impressive orator; a keen logician in thought and outlook; a brilliant sponsor of lost causes! . . . He is opposed to the proposed reforms which the British Government is preparing for India and he voiced his opposition in a manner that is rarely heard in the House today, although on this occasion Mr. Churchill was far from his best.

A crowded House assembled to hear him. The visitors' gallery was thronged; the peers' gallery contained representatives of some of the most distinguished families in British social and political life; the members' benches were filled to overflowing—all of which was a tribute to Mr. Churchill, with whose views virtually everybody in the House was in disagreement. Yet, despite this opposition to his policy it was his viewpoint on India rather than that of Government supporters that everybody wanted to hear. When Mr. Stanley Baldwin, leader of the Conservative Party, came to address the House later, he did not have so vast an audience, nor did he capture the attention in the way that Mr. Churchill did.

* * *

Two Figures In Contrast

Both the speeches of Mr. Churchill and Mr. Baldwin are reminiscent of great literature. Each has a classic style, and each a rare turn for phrase making. Politics, indeed, have leashed in Mr. Churchill and Mr. Baldwin two characters whom literature might have claimed with enthusiasm. While Mr. Churchill's flair is for the widely imperial, that of Mr. Baldwin is directed to the contentedly rural. The one has visions of vast empires, while the other cherishes reflections of the quiet English scene. Their inclinations in literature are much the same as in politics, and while Mr. Churchill pens a striking work on "The World Crisis," Mr. Baldwin is content to write a simple introduction to the country tales of Mary Webb.

Mr. Churchill shares with Mr. David Lloyd-George in maintaining the historic traditions of Parliament for the flowing phrase, the florid picture, and the inspiring imagery that goes with distinctive orations. The manner of Mr. Baldwin in speech making is decidedly quieter, but is equally effective. All contrast with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, whose speeches take on an informal touch and become something in the nature of casual chatting. But it is still left to Mr. Churchill to fill the House of Commons on important debate nights, for whatever his views, his methods of extolling them remain individualistic and compelling.

* * *

Dickensians Made Happy

London, like one of Charles Dickens's most famous characters, "never can desert Mr. Micawber." It has been in consequence experiencing a Dickensian boom. One of the more popular British penny newspapers (the Daily Herald) started the "stunt" by offering to its readers on "partial" free-gift terms, a sixteen-volume edition of Charles Dickens's works, in "red silk-grained cloth, tooled and decorated in twenty-two carat gold." No less than three competing daily sheets (the Daily Mail, the News-Chronicler and the Daily Express) were not to be outdone. They promptly came out with what they claimed to be "bigger, better and cheaper" versions of the same well-known series.

Fleet Street has become so obstructed with sumptuous editions of "Oliver Twist," that unlike that character it is no longer asking for more. "Martin Chuzzlewit," "David Copperfield" and "Little Dorrit" are piled high upon the bookstalls in scarlet and gilt trappings that would have surprised their writer.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Beer Advertising Not Wanted

I NOTE with interest that William Southern Jr., publisher of the Independence (Mo.) Examiner, has announced that the Examiner will not accept beer advertisements. "Before prohibition was adopted, the Examiner discontinued saloon advertisements, and our policy has not changed," he wrote. Consistency remains a rare piece of jewelry in this age, and it is a fair guess that Mr. Southern, feeling that way about it, will have a profitable newspaper property at Independence long after the saloon has returned to American life and has been kicked out again by an outraged civilization. This cycle should only cover about ten years.—*Marlen Pew, in Editor and Publisher.*